BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

S. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance.....3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1856.....NO. 1.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,	$1 00
Do.	do.	2	insertions, 1 25
Do.	do.	3	do 1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change 4 00
Do.	do.	6	do.....do.....do 7 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do 12 00
Do.	do.	6	do....renewed weekly 14 00
Do.	do.	12	do.....do.....do 25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.
Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JESSE BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
March 21.—29-tf] WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

THOS. . PLAYER,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 11, 1856.—[32-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4.—31-tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe4--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

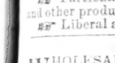
McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—1J-1y.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856 ---tf

J. CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, 39 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C., will pay diligent attention to the sale of all kinds of produce and Naval Stores. Money advanced on consignments when required, avoiding unnecessary charges and sending prompt returns.
He has on hand, and is constantly receiving, GROCERIES suitable to the wants of country Merchants and Farmers. He has in store, and shall always keep on hand, a large stock of LIQUORS and some WINES, London Porter, Brown Stout and Scotch Ale. He shall receive, weekly, Fruits, such as Oranges, Lemons, Apples and Raisins, which will be sold, wholesale, very low, for cash. Quick sales and small profits. J. CREECH.
June 6.—40-6m.

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON BOOK-BINDERY.
(One door below the Cape Fear Bank, up Stairs)
LEATHER binding done in every variety of style. Particular attention paid to the binding of MONTHLY PUBLICATIONS. Also, to LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS. Libraries re-bound to order; Paper and Fancy goods Boxes made and repaired.
March 6, 1855. PHILIP HEINSBERGER.

FALL NOTICE.

WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS*, consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

$50 REWARD.
RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON or about the 20th day of November, his negro man, properly known as "MAURICE HAYES," although he gives himself various other names, as Duncan Maurice Hays or "Joe Smith." Said negro is 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, a bright mulatto, his upper front teeth large and prominent, very thick in the neck. He is supposed to be lurking in New Hanover, Sampson or Duplin. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or his confinement in any jail so I can get him. H. BONHAM.
Whiteville, Columbus co., Feb. 15.—[24-tf.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.—[19-1y.

NOTICE.
A Valuable Tract of Land for Sale.
THE subscriber offers his Sand Hill Lands for sale, lying between the Northeast and Black River, bordering two miles on the latter, and containing about 2000 acres. The above Lands contains four crops of Turpentine boxes, a large quantity of cypress timber, black-jack and light wood.—Also, two never failing springs of excellent water. The above Lands were formerly owned by Law & Savage. Any person wishing to purchase, will please call on Mr. S. J. Walker, Black River, sixteen miles from Wilmington, for information. G. F. WALKER.
Dec. 21st.—[16-tf.

THE LUXUMBURG GARDENS,
NEAR GREENSBORO', N. C.
THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETOR OF THE LUXumburg Gardens, one mile west of Greensboro', is prepared to fill orders for all varieties of PEACH, APPLE, PLUM, PEAR, CHERRY, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES and GARDEN-HOUSE PLANTS.
APPLE and PEACH TREES delivered at $12 50 per 100, and other trees at Catalogue prices. Catalogues sent gratis to applicants. Orders left with Messrs. CUMMING & STYRON, in Wilmington, will be forwarded to the proprietor, and trees delivered. T. H. FENTRESS.
Nov. 16, 1855.—60-3t—11-12m.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

TOPSAIL MALE ACADEMY.
THE FALL SESSION of this institution commenced on the 9th inst., and will end on the 26th November. Terms per session of five months as follows:
English branches, including Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, &c.,.....$15
Ancient Languages, and higher Mathematics,..... 25
Board, including fuel and washing,..... 50
Students will be charged from the time of *entrance* to the close of the session, except in cases of protracted sickness.
Reports of the department and progress of each student will be furnished to parents and guardians at about the middle and at the end of each session.
For further particulars apply to J. M. FOY,
Scott's Hill P. O., New Hanover Co.
July 12, 1856.---262-5t---46-tf [Herald copy.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
THE next Session of this Institution will commence on Friday, the 1st of August.
The course of study is designed to embrace everything necessary to *Substantial and Ornamental Education*.—Great prominence is given to the *Solid Branches*.
Neither labor nor expense has been spared to secure Instructors of the highest qualifications in their various departments, and to make Edgeworth second to no Institution in the country, in everything necessary to complete education.
For circulars containing terms, course of instruction, &c., apply to RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
July 11, 1856—45-2m.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS!
PILLS THAT ARE PILLS!
PROF. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Doct. Hayes knows, viz:
LEMUEL SHAW, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Mass.
EMORY WASHBURN, Governor of Mass.
W. C. PLUNKETT, Lieut. Gov. of Mass.
EDWARD EVERETT, Ex-Sec. of State and Senator of U. S.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Ex-Speaker House Rep. U. S. A.
ABBOTT LAWRENCE, Minister Plenipot. to Great Britain.
JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Catholic Bishop of Boston.
MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!
Among the diseases this Pill has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention Costiveness, Billious Complaints, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Heartburn, Headache arising from a foul Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, and pain arising therefrom, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, all Ulcerous and cutaneous Diseases, which require an evacuant Medicine, Scrofula, or King's Evil. They also by purifying the blood and stimulating the System cure many Complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as Deafness, Partial Blindness, Neuralgia and Nervious Irritably, Derangements of the Liver and Kidneys, Gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions. They are the best Purgative Medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DuPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
July 25th, 1856—47-2m

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

NOTICE.
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm MERRIMAN, WOODRUFF & CO., of Stricklandsville, N. C., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All persons indebted to the said firm, either by note or book account, are requested to call and settle and *save cost*, as the business is compelled to be settled. All persons having claims against the said firm of Merriman & Woodruff, are requested to present them to Merriman & Newbury, partners of the said firm of Merriman, Woodruff & Co., for payment.
The names of the firm, in liquidation, is to be used.
L. A. MERRIMAN,
N. P. WOODRUFF,
J. A. NEWBURY.
Stricklandsville, June 3, 1856.—[41-3m.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from tresspassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

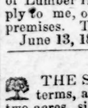
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☜ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

FOR SALE.

THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.--[302-1t—52-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

2,500 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE

INCLUDING that well known place, Fair Bluff, or the largest portion thereof. Lands lying on both sides of Lumber river. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to me, or A. H. Powell, for further particulars, on the premises. The terms made easy.
June 13, 1856.—[41-3m. ABSOLOM POWELL.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22---50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. } New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

NEW GOODS.
WE HAVE OPENED and now offer for sale a large and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, to which we respectfully invite the attention of *Buyers*, as we feel assured that we can offer greater BARGAINS in first class goods than can be had in any other Store in Wilmington. Our stock of DOMESTIC and HEAVY GOODS is very large, and were bought mostly since the recent decline in prices, and will be sold for CASH, or to punctual customers, at prices full 10 per cent. below their market value. Among which may be found—
Heavy Twilled NEGRO CLOTHS at 12½c ₩ yd., Georgia Kerseys and Plains, Sheep's Grey Satinetts, Super Scotch Tweeds, and all the different styles of NEGRO GOODS usually sold in this market: together with 7000 yards of Richmond and Mecklenburg NEGRO CLOTHS, manufactured expressly for us, and which we guarantee the best goods sold in Wilmington.
2000 Negro Blankets, at prices varying from 60c to $1.
100 pairs of Bath, Whitney, and Mackinaw Bed Blankets.
Brown and Striped Cotton, Oznaburg's
100 yards Red Flannel, at 25c per yard, worth 33c.
All Wool Red Flannels, at 20c.
Also, Super. Welch, Bay State, Silk Warp, Ballard Vale, and Shaker White Flannels, very cheap.
Kentucky Jeans, 15c to 40c per yard.
100 pieces North Carolina Cassimeres at Factory prices.
BLEACHED COTTONS:
¾ and ⅞ Bleached Shirtings, at 6¼c.
Yard wide " " " 10@12½c.
8, 10, and 12-4 Bleached and Brown Shirtings.
BROAD-CLOTHS:
Black, Brown, Green, Olive, Amillie, Blue, and Claret Cloths of the most superior qualities, at very low prices.
Also, American, French, and English Cassimeres, and Superior Silk, Satin and Velvet Vestings, which we have manufactured in the very best style, at *short notice*.
100 pieces Irish Linens, assorted. Damask Table Diapers, Bleached and Brown Table Cloths, all sizes; Russia, Scotch, and Huckabuck Towellings; Apron and Furniture Checks, Bed Ticking, Marlboro' Plaids, &c.; in short, every article known in the House-keeping line.
In addition to the above, we have on exhibition the most superb stock of FINE AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, for the LADIES, ever opened in Wilmington, at such prices as will defy competition—in which may be found French Merinoes, at $1, worth $1 25; Mouslin deLaines, Cashmeres, Crape deLaines, Poplins, Alpaccas, Bombazines, Scotch Plaids, &c., together with Gros deRhine, Glace, Gros deAfrique, Moire Antique, Watered and Plaid Black Silks.
Also, 100 dresses, asorted Fancy Colored Silks.
Black and Colored Silk and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas—a few very elegant.
SHAWLS:
Extra Long and Square Bay State, Merino Broche and Blanket Shawls, Gentlemens' Travelling Shawls.
CALICOES, &c.:
500 pieces American and English Calicoes; 200 do. Mouslin deLaines, at 20 and 25 cents, a great bargain; Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Gloves, Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Gentlemens and Ladies Under Garments, Shirts, Cravats, Stocks, &c., besides a variety of articles too numerous to mention. In soliciting a call, we would say that, we still adhere to the one price system—that we warrant all the goods we sell—misrepresent nothing, and are always willing to show up our stock without urging customers to buy beyond their pleasure. To supply our large and rapid trade, we receive weekly additions to our stock, which enables us to offer the newest styles of goods nearly as soon as they appear in the Northern cities.
For the benefit of CASH buyers, we allow a discount of FIVE PER CENT. on all bills exceeding twenty dollars in amount.
We still occupy the same Store, three doors east of the Commercial Bank, one door from the corner.
Oct. 5th, 1855. HEDRICK & RYAN.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the plantation of Mr. Joseph Bryant, on Hood's Creek, Brunswick county, about the 13th of February, a colored girl, belonging to the subscriber, and known as "MILLIE LOCKE."—Said "MILLIE" is a bright mulatto, about nineteen years old, middle sized, and quite likely; has a somewhat simple manner when spoken to. She carried off with her her child "KITTIE," between two and three years old, and darker than the mother. She is supposed to be lurking about the town of Wilmington.
I will give a reward of ten dollars for her return to me, or her lodgment in any jail so I can get her, and fifty dollars for evidence sufficient to convict any white person of harboring or concealing her. SAMUEL R. LOCKE.
Hood's Creek, Brunswick co., March 13th.---[161-1w-28-tf.

A TURPENTINE FARM FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE undersigned being desirous to change his business pursuits, would Sell or Rent, to an approved bidder, his Turpentine Farm, on the South side of Black Mingo Creek, eighteen miles from Georgetown, S. C.
There is on the place a good Still and fixtures, Negro quarters, Barn, Stable, Overseers House, and all other necessary buildings, and thirteen crops of Boxes, some of which have been worked one and some two years.
Said Farm covers an era of thirty-five hundred acres, a portion of which is yet *round timber*, and some excellent plantable land cleared and under fence.
The Still is situated on the brink of the Black Mingo Creek, on tide-way, and is accessable at all times to common size Vessels or Boats.
Freight to Georgetown, 10 to 12 cents.
For further partiulars apply to
S. T. COOPER.
Black Mingo, P. O., S. C., Aug. 22, 1856---51-4t

NOTICE.

TWO VERY VALUABLE SOUND TRACTS OF LAND FOR SALE, including both tracts—491 acres—ten miles below Wilmington, within one mile and a half of the Cape Fear River, with good spring water on both tracts, and on each tract the House accommodation is very good. The most of the hammock land is diked up six feet high, 800 yards long, and a portion of it is in Corn and Peas, which are very good. A Canal, one half of a mile long, which drains a Swamp of 80 acres; and the soil from 4 to 12 feet deep, which is good for Corn, Rice, &c. At the mouth of this Canal, where formerly stood a Mill, since the stream has been turned into the Canal there is a fall of 15 feet; the stones and irons are there, and a Saw and Grist Mill is much needed here. At high water the stream is boatable from the mill seat out to the Sound. The balance of Swamp Land is equally as fertile, and well adapted to all Agricultural purposes. The growth of the Upland is Oak, Hickory, &c., which is very good for Ground-Peas and Potatoes. The Pea crop looks very well, and a young Orchard of various fruits.
I will sell the two tracts together, or seperate, if desired, or in parcels to suit purchasers, on accommodating terms. A bargain is to be had in the above Lands by applying early to the subscriber on the premises.
Aug. 15—50-tf WILLIAM D. WORTHAM.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf O. B. SANDERS.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.
I HAVE this day associated my brother Oliver, with me in the General Grocery and Commission business. The firm will be GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. We hope that our kind patrons and friends will continue their patronage which they have so liberally bestowed on the senior partner of the concern heretofore.
Our stock will consist of Sugars, Coffees, Molasses, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Bacon, Rice, Soap, Candles, Candies, Fish and Potatoes, Starch, Brooms, Tobacco, and everything in the grocery line, except liquors. We also further promise not to be undersold in the price of our articles or bettered as to quality. We shall still continue the cash system or 30 days to good and punctual customers.
GEO. H. KELLEY.
Feb. 2.--127-2t—28-tf.

General Notices.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin*.
April 21.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } In Equity.
New Hanover County.
Owen Holmes, Robert C. Nixon, and others } Petition to sell Land.
IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity, made in the above cause at the last Term, I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the 8th day of September next, being Monday of the week of County Court, a tract or parcel of land situated on Topsail Sound in the County of New Hanover, containing two hundred and fifty acres and bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake in Rich Inlet Creek, running thence N. 45 W. 350 poles to a stake in Moore's head line in the Black Swamp; thence S. 40 W. 120 poles to a small Bay Tree; thence S. 50 E. 350 poles to an Oak, Corbin's corner, now Nixon's corner, thence N. 40 East to the beginning. The terms of sale will be a credit of six months and bond with good security required of the purchaser.
Given under my hand at office, August 16th, 1856.
O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.
August 22, 1856.--51-ts

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principlo and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND, Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'd.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

FOR SALE,
A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, LYING ON the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, between Mount Ollive and Milton, in Wayne county, adjoining the lands of Dr. G. M. Roberts, John Casey, Gabriel Edwards and others, and containing about 236 acres.
This tract embraces about 50 acres of swamp or low lands, the ballance is stiff pine land and well timbered—all excellent for farming. But a small portion is cleared and under cultivation—it needs no recommendation. Persons wishing to buy will please examine it, the present growing crop will give satisfaction. J. F. OLIVER.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 25, 1856—47-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction.
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rockfish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespass

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 5, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.

ELECTORS
FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:
HENRY M. SHAW, of Currituck,
SAMUEL P. HILL, of Caswell.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " WM. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THOS. SETTLE, Jr., of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg,
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Electoral Appointments.

M. B. SMITH, Esq., Democratic Elector, and O. P. MEARS, Esq., "American" Elector, for this District, (3d,) will address their fellow-citizens at the following times and places:

Wilmington, N. Hanover Co., Tuesday, Sept. 9, Court week.
Rockingham, Richmond Co., Monday, Sept. 15th, "
Laurel Hill, " " Thursday, Sept. 18th, "
Lumberton, Robeson Co., Monday, Sept. 22nd, "
Alfordsville, " " Friday, Sept. 26th, "
Elizabethtown, Bladen Co., Monday, Sept. 29th, "

Further appointments will be announced hereafter.

THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

In entering, as we do this week, upon the thirteenth volume of the *Wilmington Journal*, perhaps some remarks may be expected from us—yet we have little to offer beyond our sincere acknowledgments for the liberal and constant support the *Journal* has received from its first establishment here in 1844, up to the present time. Its course from the first has been steadily forward, and the close of each succeeding volume has found its list of subscribers larger than at its commencement. Such has been the case with the volume just closed, and we enter upon the thirteenth with a more extensive circulation than we have ever before enjoyed, and, we trust, with as firm a hold upon the confidence of the public.

It is not necessary for us now, we believe, to issue any programme or make any promises for the future. With the growth of its circulation the paper has grown in size, in amount of reading matter, and in the facilities for obtaining and disseminating early and authentic intelligence. It has been our aim and object to render it inferior to no paper in the Southern country, as a vehicle of news, politics and commercial information; and we really think that we do not claim too much for it when we say that to the citizen of the State wanting a news and business paper, it is fully worth all the price that is asked for it, far more so than any of the cheap catch-pennies of the North, full of trash, local police reports and Abolition slanders. In its columns can be found nothing, not even as an advertisement, unfitted for the home circle or the eye of the most delicate lady; while at the same time it endeavors to keep pace with the progress of the times, and thus place before its readers everything of real value or interest passing in the great world—more especially such things as may have any bearing upon the interests of the South, and that particular portion of the South in which our lot and that of our subscribers is cast.

We have entered upon a most momentous political contest, upon the results of which much of the future prosperity of the Union may depend—nay, a contest which may test the very existence of that Union. Our position in this contest needs no pondering to decide. We are Southern Democrats—we publish a Southern Democratic paper—and go for the full equality of the South—*in* the Union if possible; but, in or out of the Union, the full equality of the South.

But we are not insensible to the dangers, the sufferings, the evils generally attendant upon civil war, and civil war must, we fear, arise from any disruption of the bonds which have united and still unite the members of this confederacy of States. It is no trifling matter, but a thing terrible and to be avoided if possible. We would therefore labor for the Union of the South, as essential to the triumph of national, conservative, and Constitutional ideas and principles, and the elevation of the representatives of such ideas and principles to the direction of public affairs. Never, in the history of the country, have all its parts been so fully represented as in the Democratic Convention at Cincinnati in June last—never were national ideas more unanimously promulgated—never were more national men put forward as the representatives of such ideas, nor men more fully to be relied on to carry such ideas into practical operation. In the elevation of Buchanan and Breckinridge to the Presidency, we see much of hope for the country. We will not say the only hope, but certainly to all human discernment the only available and reliable means for stemming the current which has been fast tending to sweep away the Constitution, and with it the Union. The Democratic ticket is the representation of equality to all sections and all citizens, as opposed to the partialism which proscribes a section for its institutions or citizens for their religion or birthplace. As men ardently desiring the maintenance of the Union *with* the Constitution, we shall give our best efforts for the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Well, now, the election is coming on and stirring times are approaching, and people ought to take papers, and the documents ought to be circulated. Is it asking too much for us to request our friends to make some exertion to extend the circulation of the *Journal*. We know that the *Journal has* friends, for no paper can have a steadier and more unwavering list of subscribers, who stick to it through storm and sunshine—and many of them, very many of them, have been with us from its first number up to the present time.

Let us see. We are not greedy, but we want at least five hundred good subscribers, in addition to those we have, between now and the end of this year of our Lord 1856, and as many more as we can get. Can't they be got for us. We send out no drummers, but we leave those who know our paper to recommend it to their friends.

Let us, in conclusion, say another thing. We dislike dunning as well as drumming—but with the winding up of the volume we want money. We really want it—stand in need of it—can't get along without it and ought to have it. We work hard for every farthing of it, and if any one dreams that we don't, he has only to try the day and daily, hour and hourly, year in and year out, toil and worry of an editor's vocation, and he will find out his mistake. We assure our friends that it takes all our time and energy to earn our living, without the same worry to go over again in getting it, and we feel certain that when our patrons who are in arrears fully realize this fact, they will each and every one of them promptly forward the small amount of their respective indebtedness, for they are a good, clever set of men as in the world. Let us and those indebted to us square up things at the commencement of the volume, and they will feel well pleased, and so will we. Our books are ully posted and ready for settlement. When they are settled, then we will feel encouraged, and go on our way rejoicing. Call and fix things, or send the money in a registered letter at our risk.

The President of the United States.

On the 5th of next March Franklin Pierce will have ceased to occupy the position, or exercise the powers, or dispense the patronage of the presidential office. None can be accused of interested motives in paying a merited tribute to a public servant so soon to retire from place and power, and none will do so; but the right-minded men of the country, of all parties and sections, will spontaneously offer to him the tribute due to the good and faithful servant who has done well—who, in trying emergencies, has neither faltered nor wavered, and whose firmness and devotion to the honor of the country and the safety of the constitution, have been crowned by triumphant success. Never—not even when carried into the Presidential chair by a larger majority of votes than any man since Washington—did Franklin Pierce stand higher or occupy a more enviable position before the country and the world. Never did the truth and genuousness of his manly character show more conspicuous than it does at the present time. In the recent critical position in which fanaticism and treason threatened to place the country, his promptitude and firmness met and repelled the attacks upon the constitution and the independence of the co-ordinate branches of the government; and when in future we realize the dangers we have escaped, we will also feel that the escape is due more to Franklin Pierce than to any other man living. It requires emergencies like this to show what men are made of, and none but MEN in the fullest sense of the term can meet them.

His administration has already vindicated the honor of the Country in its foreign relations, and compelled the once proud "Mistress of the Seas" to lower her tone. It will leave no foolish Clayton Bulwer, Mosquito protectorate, Central American difficulty to keep us in hot water, and it will have it settled as Americans want it settled. And last but not least it will lend all its power to crush the insurrectionary spirit in Kansas, and it will crush it. It will leave faction rebuked at home—the national honor and national interests vindicated abroad. The public treasury overflowing, the efficiency of the navy doubled.

And yet we hear and read of attacks upon the President and his Cabinent as wanting in energy, firmness or ability. The authors of such attacks either do not know or do not believe what they say. In December last he met a factious majority of the House opposed to him, and his message fell like hot shot into their ranks. At the close of the session that same factious majority attempted to alter the government and do away with the constitution, making such, in effect, the condition of granting supplies for the army. He called them back and kept them. In the language of the Richmond Enquirer "the result vindicates his policy and closes the administration of Franklin Pierce with an incomparable brilliant victory over the enemies of the Constitution and the Union. Nothing is wanting to the lustre of his reputation. His name is imperishably associated with the history of a grateful country."

We trust that hereafter there will be no paltering with the constitution, no compromises of principle, but that the issue will be met straight out and boldly. It is the only plan. Compromises amount to nothing but loss to the South—they are sin ply concessions of rights that ought never to have been called in question, and if the administration of Franklin Pierce had been distinguished by nothing else than the sweeping away of all these shams, the benefits to the country from the legislation of the last four years, are beyond calculation. The extra session has shown conclusively what firmness and determination, backed by right, can do.

In thus giving honor where honor is due, we must not forget the gallant minority in the House, whom defeat could not dismay, and who returned again and again to the charge until the enemy's column gave way. The Senate once again showed itself the bulwark of the Constitution. It stood firm as a rock.

The whole history of the affair shows what the union of the South can effect. It shows that while the South remains true to herself and to the Constitution she will not stand alone, even in the most trying time, but will find sufficient conservative spirit at the North to sustain her and protect the Constitution. She will find it where she always has found it—in the ranks of the Democracy of the North. That Democracy, assisted by all that is truly conservative in that section will rally around James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, and bear them triumphantly forward to the positions for which they have been nominated.

HEAVY RAIN AND BLOW.—It rained very heavily here the greater part of Saturday night and Sunday, until considerably after mid-day. Last night and this morning it rained and blew terribly, in fact, a perfect tempest. We hardly recollect to have listened to heavier gusts than those of last night. The amount of rain which has fallen since Saturday evening must be very great, and if anything like the same quantity fell in the interior, we may look for very high freshets. Of the amount of damage to the crops we can form no estimate, but presume that it must be considerable. Certainly rice has suffered, but we trust that the damage may be less than has been anticipated. In the course of last night the wind veered round from north or northeast, to south or southeast, blowing on to the coast, and giving every reason to fear for the safety of shipping. We look for bad news within a few days.

☞ We notice at the Hotels several Southern members of Congress, on their way home. Among others Senator Sebastian of Arkansas, Hon. Howell Cobb and — Seward of Georgia, Senator Jones and Hon. Mr. Smith of Tennessee, Hon. Mr. Houston of Ala., Hon. Mr. Bennett, and perhaps others at Holmes'. We presume there are other members at the Carolina. Owing to the terrible storm of last night, the morning train on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad did not get in in time to connect with the W. & Manchester train South, hence the detention of these gentlemen here.—*Daily Journal* 1st *inst.*

☞ We notice that the *Herald* of Tuesday repeats the assertion originally based upon some extract from the Baltimore American, that Theodore Parker, William Loyd Garrison, &c., support Mr. Buchanan. The kind of support they give is to curse and abuse him for everything bad they can think of. These men are more opposed to Mr. Buchanan than even the *Herald* itself If the *Herald* has the slightest shadow of proof for such assertions as this, we should like to see it. If it has not, it owes to itself to state that it has not.

☞ The Steamer Cahawba arrived at New York on Sunday, from San Juan. She brings passengers and treasure, but no later news from California than that by the Illinois, which is up to the 5th August.

The accounts brought by the Purser of the Cahawba put a better face upon Walker's position and prospects. Walker had taken and shot Col. Salizar, one of the opposition candidates voted for for President. He had also dismissed and sent off the English consul charged with intermeddling in the affairs of Nicaragua.

IS IT SO?—The Petersburg Express says there was snow at Goldsboro', N. C., on last Sunday afternoon. We certainly have heard nothing of it, and there must be some mistake.

Destruction of the Latting Observatory, etc.

On last Saturday morning a fire broke out in a cooper shop in 43d street, New York, which rapidly spread to a lofty structure known as the Latting Observatory, which soon went, and the fire was three times communicated to the Crystal Palace, but always extinguished with trifling damage. Several other houses of comparatively little value were destroyed. The Observatory was a queer looking wooden affair, nearly three hundred feet in height, and oddly built and cross-braced like an open-work iron light-house. It is said to have cost, with its fixtures and apparatus, some $180,000, the money being expended by a company who thought that the Crystal Palace would draw all the world to see it, and that every visitor to said Palace would certainly mount the Observatory to have a view of the city, and the whole of Manhattan Island, Brooklyn and Williamsburg, and Long Island Sound, the bay in front, down to, and beyond Staten Island and the Narrows, the Jersey shore, with Jersey city and Hoboken, and finally, the view up along the North River. But all the world did not visit the Crystal Palace, nor all who visited the Crystal Palace mount the Observatory, and so the company lost money and the affair was sold by the sheriff, and the lot used as a marble yard. It was an ugly thing while living, but it died in glory.

When we saw it, we remarked to a friend who was with us that it would make a glorious fire—and it did. Peace to its ashes. The view from it was very magnificent, however, and the eye swept over the homes of at least a million of people, embracing many rascals and some honest men, but mainly composed of the tolerably honest, who are as goood as the law requires, and no better. It is terrible to stand or sit so far up and listen to the ascending roar and rumble of a large city—the half sob borne occasionally by the wind, or wafted off to the distance. It is thus, when brought into such close juxtaposition that we realize how intense is the excitement, how absorbing the struggle for existence No man dares relax a muscle or unstring a nerve. He must ply the laboring oar or go backward. From the Fifth Avenue speculator, whose wife and daughters wear thousand dollar shawls, to the poor seampstress in her little room, all are bent eagerly to the race, or stretched painfully on the rack. Others may take pleasure in crowded cities, we don't.

If all this stuff has anything to do with the defunct observatory, we trust that somebody may find it out for us; we see none, and would turn the whole thing over to the waste-bag, only that the "devil" has marched off with it piecemeal, and there is no recovering anything after it has gone to the "devil."

☞ We have before us a copy of the San Francisco Bulletin of the 5th August, for circulation in Europe and the Atlantic States. It is a sort of *resume* of the articles appearing in that paper since the sailing of the last steamer. It is edited by Thomas S. King, a brother, we think, of the King known as James King of William. The Bulletin is one of the leading organs of the Vigilance Committee, and is also a strong Fremont paper—a bitter abuser of the South and of slavery—and it plainly identifies its course in one regard with that in the other. It keeps urging upon the committee to banish Judge Terry, and keep him banished. It enveighs against the Democratic party equally for its support of law in Kansas and in California. It occasionally pretends to discard party, but only for the purpose of carrying out its ends more effectually. Its Washington correspondent has more inflammatory Abolition stuff about the assault on Sumner than even the correspondents of the New York Times or Tribune, and we have not the least doubt but the committee would have hanged Brooks, or at the least banished him, Keitt and Edmundson, and in the late emergency have shipped off the President and Cabinet for their devotion to those things so hateful in the eyes of Abolitionist vigilants—"law and order." We give one of the communications which we find in its columns, as a specimen brick from the Babel—a specimen of the tone and character of the whole affair, and of the Vigilance Committee movement. It is hardly necessary to say who Howard, Terry and Ashe are, against whom this secret and cowardly band of leagued assassins plot and enveigh. Judge Terry, General Howard and Dr. Ashe, are high minded and chivalrous Southern gentlemen. Their assailants and traducers are lower than the notorious "Jim Lane" and his Kansas thieves and murderers:—

Judge Terry at Liberty! Well, What Then?

MR. KING—If the Vigilance Committee once set Terry at liberty, and he takes his seat with that corrupt vagabond, Judge Murray, on the Supreme Bench; and if Johnson, the weak and imbecile Governor, remain in the chair of State, with the blood-thirsty Howard, chief military commander, where will the Committee and all honest and peaceable citizens find themselves within twelve months? Why, bound hand and foot, and crushed to the earth.

It is folly to *talk*. The Committee have only one of *two* courses to pursue, viz., either to make Terry resign and leave the State, or *hang him forthwith*.

The people are not going to be longer ruled by a few Texan desperadoes, such as Howard, Terry and Ashe, and other corrupt and desperate scoundrels.

MANY PEOPLE OF '49.

POLITICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have received from the publisher, A. Ranney, 195 Broadway, New York, a broad sheet containing a map of the United States, with the slaveholding States colored yellow, the non-slaveholding blue, and the territories pink, all except Kansas, which is red. There are very good portraits of the candidates of all the different parties for President and Vice President. Mr. Buchanan looks large headed, cool and thoughtful. Mr. Breckinridge animated and determined. Mr. Fillmore physically handsome and placid, with a suspicion of double chin. Mr. Donelson's face is not a good one in any way. Fremont, with his beard, hair parted in front, in the middle of his forehead, and general wiry appearance, looks Frenchy. Dayton has a sour look—a heavy nose over-hanging his upper lip, with an ugly curve. He and Donelson are the least pleasing faces in the crowd. Buchanan born April 23d, 1791; Breckinridge Jan. 21st, 1821; Fillmore Jan. 7th, 1800; Donelson Aug. 25th, 1800; Fremont Jan. 21st, 1813; Dayton Feb. 17th, 1807. They all hail from their native States except Fremont, and although he hails from California he lives in New York, and while he claims to have been born in Savannah, some say that he first saw the light in Canada. The price of the Map is 25 cents.

☞ Jenny Lind for the severaleth has resolved to settle down and sing no more in public unless for exclusively charitable objects. *Per contra*—another account says that she is going to revisit the United States. We rather think she will sing again. Jenny has been too long the object of applause to do without the incense so grateful to her. She likes the plaudits and little Otto likes the monish, and she's bound to sing.

☞ We learn that the mail train on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, due here at 3½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, ran off yesterday forenoon, this side of Lynchburg Depot, S. C., damaging the engine and some of the cars; we have not heard of any person being killed although some were slightly hurt, among others, Mr. Elijah Sherwood of this place who was in charge of the mail.

Daily Journal 2nd inst.

☞ Our thanks are due to Hon. Warren Winslow for a telegraphic despatch sent by him on Saturday, apprizing us of the passage of the Army Appropriation bill, and the adjournment of Congress.

Hoisted with their own Petard.

On Friday last a large number of the employees at the United States Armory at Springfield, Mass., who had been discharged on account of the failure of the appropriation for carrying on work there and elsewhere at the Military Stations or Armories, held a meeting and passed resolutions denouncing the factious course of the Republicans of the House, and especially Mr. Chaffee, their own immediate representative, and laying the blame where it properly belonged. The following are the resolutions passed:

1. *Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, the suspension of operations at the United States Armory is due to the action of the so-called republican majority of the House of Representatives of the United States.

2. *Resolved*, That the action of that majority is unprecedented in the history of this government; that it is revolutionary and anarchical, and calls for the earnest reprobation of every conservative citizen of the country of whatever party.

3. *Resolved*, That the Senate has again proved itself to be the bulwark of the constitutional rights of the several co-ordinate branches of the government, and vindicated the wisdom of the founders of our republic.

4. *Resolved*, That the refusal of the so-called republicans of the House to pass the Senate bill for the abrogation of the unconstitutional laws of the legislature of Kansas, and their determination to stop the wheels of government, in order to force upon the Senate their obnoxious proviso, prove beyond a doubt that there is no sincerity in their professions; that their only object is to compass personal or party ends; and that for those ends they are willing to sacrifice the best interests of their constituents and jeopard the existence of the government itself.

5. *Resolved*, That, in the sudden loss of the means of supporting ourselves and our families, we recognise the legitimate effect of the passion and recklessness which control the present House of Representatives.

6. *Resolved*, That Hon. C. C. Chaffee, representative in Congress from this district, has evidently possessed the power, by his vote and his influence, to insure the passage of the bill upon which the armory depended for its funds, and that he is, therefore, responsible for its failure, and for the consequent suspension of those operations from which we derive our support; that, in sacrificing the interests of so large a portion of the people of the disirict, he has been guilty of a most reckless and flagrant breanch of his trust, and that we desire to express, in the most unqualified manner, our conviction that he has proved himself utterly unworthy of the place which he occupies.

7. *Resolved*, That we are convinced that there is no safety either for the public interest or private rights to be expected except from a return to the principles and practice of the earlier days of the republic; and that under this conviction we call, earnestly and sincerely, upon all good, true, conservative, sober-minded citizens of all parties to unite, and not only banish bigotry and passion from the halls of legislation, but, if possible, wipe out from the records of our country all traces of their baneful action.

Such demonstrations as these brought things round. They touched the right nerve.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR AT GOLDSBORO'.—We have not previously alluded to the unfortunate affair at Goldsboro' on Saturday last—the shooting of Wm. Robinson, Esq, by Wm. T. Dortch, Esq., as we presume it must become a matter of judicial investigation, and we were fearful lest we might impart incorrect impressions on the subject. As, however, the affair has got into the papers, we feel at liberty to give the circumstances as they have been told to us, without note or comment:—On Saturday evening, near sunset, Mr. Dortch was sitting on the steps of Griswold's Hotel with a double-barrelled gun between his legs. Mr. Robinson passed out of the door of the Hotel and proceeded to cross the street, and had got as far as the track of the Railroad, when Mr. Dortch fired one barrel and immediately the other at him, lodging the contents in his arm, side and back. How, or in what position Mr. Robinson stood or was placed towards Mr. Dortch, when the latter fired, we cannot tell, neither can we ascertain that any words had very recently passed between the parties, at least not on that evening.—After receiving the second load, Mr. Robinson fell. He was raised, carried to a physician's office and subsequently home.

The Goldsboro' Tribune, bearing date this morning, says "Mr Robinson is now confined to his room and suffering intense agony, although none of his wounds are considered as dangerous. It is doubtful, however, whether he will ever recover the perfect use of his left arm, which is now completely paralyzed. His body is severely mangled."

The gun must, of course, have been loaded with shot. It is known to all who know anything about the parties, that Messrs. Robinson and Dortch have been enemies for a length of time, and no doubt their estrangement was increased and their feelings towards each other embittered by events growing out the recent election for members of the Legislature.—It is a bad business and deeply to be regretted.

We need hardly say, that the excitement in Goldsboro' was very intense for some days, and is yet hardly cooled down.

Sudden Death.

On Wednesday last, James H. Weakley, Esq., of Florence, Ala., arrived here by the Manchester train, accompanied by his wife and niece, and put up at the Carolina Hotel, intending to leave in the morning's train north for some of the Virginia springs. A little before eight o'clock last evening he left his room, and in a few minutes, say twenty or twenty-five, the melancholy intelligence of his death was brought to his family, he having been found where he had fallen and expired, or perhaps expired and then fell. He evidently passed away without a struggle. Disease of the heart is believed to have been the cause of his sudden death. Mr. Weakley, we understand, was 57 years of age, a native of Halifax county, Virginia, but raised in Tennessee.

PLEASANT.—Sitting right still—looking straight ahead in the direction of our nose—*seven* speckle-bellied and striped-backed mosquitoes were, about a minute since, within our sphere of vision, between us and the paper on which we write. They are not nightingales, for they sing in broad day-light as well as at night, and they bite for evermore. As we conclude, we *see* none, but *hear* forty-five thousand six hundred and eighty-three piping round our ears. One fellow has just lit on the knuckle of our pen-hand, under the supposition that the "devil" will keep us to our work, and so we wont stop writing to fight him. Tap! If he aint dead, suspend me, but all his family are mad. Well, we're mad too.

They say that if any lady or gentleman shall or will take the trouble, thoroughly and faithfully, to anoint his or her body corporate with tar, that they, the mosquitoes, will not bite them. Cause, why, they can't. As for whether the coating would be more effectual if finished off with a few feathers, is more than we can say. If not useful it might be ornamental.

HEAVY FLOODS IN THE CAPE FEAR.—A letter received by a merchant of this place, bearing date Sept. 1st, says that Haywood, Chatham county, was, at the time of writing, surrounded by water. The bridge over the Deep River at Lockville had been swept away; one arch of the bridge at Haywood broken by drift wood. Great fears were entertained in regard to the corn crop, as the only good corn in that vicinity is on the low grounds, and they are flooded. The river was higher than it had ever been known, and was still rising. We have heard nothing from the works of the Navigation Company.

TERRIBLE.—John Minor Botts, "head-him-or-die" John, has written another letter, in which he says Fillmore is bound to carry Virginia. As the redoubted John M. has predicted Democratic defeat in Virginia every year since any man remembers, the Democrats, strangely enough, are less terrified than might be imagined.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.—We publish the account given by a correspondent of the N. York Herald, of what he says has been agreed upon as the settlement of the Central American difficulties between this country and Great Britain. Of course we give it for what it is worth. There is something in it.

UNITED STATES FUNDS.—The amount of U. S money in the different Depositories on the 26th ult., was $24,771.278 49. In the depositary at Wilmington there was only five hundred dollars.

Congress.

On Friday little or nothing was done in either House. On Saturday in the Senate, Mr. Houston of Texas, made a speech in which he said that he had been raised a Democrat, but was now acting with the "American" party, because he was opposed to the Kansas bill repealing the Missouri Compromise, and also because of his dislike to Popery. He proceeded to preach quite a sermon on this last point, which was edifying, since it was as surprising to find old Sam among the godly as Saul among the prophets. Mr. Crittenden's Kansas bill was laid on the table.

A message was received from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House had passed a new Army Appropriation Bill, in which the concurrence of the Senate was requested. The Senate struck out the Kansas proviso by a vote of 26 to 7. The bill so amended was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, by unanimous consent, reported from the Committee of Ways and Means a bill making appropriation for the support of the army for the year ending 30th June, 1857. He stated that it was the old army bill, having appended to it the naked proviso, that the money appropriated should not be expended in the execution of the enactments of the bodies claiming to be the territorial legislature of Kansas. The proviso was read as follows:—

Provided, That no part of the military force of the United States for the support of which appropriations are made by this act shall be employed in aid of the enforcement of any enactment heretofore passed by the bodies claiming to be the territorial legislature of Kansas.

Mr. Campbell called for the previous question, and after some squabbling, the bill was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

Presently a message was received from the Senate notifying the House that that body had passed the Army-Appropriation Bill with an amendment striking out the revolutionary proviso. The question was then taken on concurring in the amendment of the Senate, and said amendment was concurred in by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Aiken, Akers, Barksdale, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwalader, Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Cox, Craige, Crawford, Cullen, Davidson, Davis of Maryland, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Maryland, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Harrison, Haven, Hickman, Hoffman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Kennett, Kidwell, Lake, Letcher, Lumpkin, A K. Marshall of Kentucky, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McCullin, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Porter, Powell, Puryear, Quitman, Ricaud, Rivers, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stephens, Stewart, Swope, Talbott, Taylor, Tyson, Underwood, Vail, Walker, Warner, Wells, Wheeler, Whitney, Williams, Winslow, Wright of Mississippi, Wright of Tennessee, and Zollicoffer—101.

NAYS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Barclay, Bennett of New York, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffinton, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Covode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Massachusetts, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dickson, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Edie, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Harlan, Holloway, Horton of New York, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Norton, Oliver of New York, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Wood, Woodruff, and Woodworth—97.

So the House receded by a majority of four, and the bill passed *without the proviso*. The bill was sent to the President, signed, its signature announced to both Houses, and at 3½ P. M., on Saturday the extra session of 1856 adjourned *sine die*.

The Washington Union prefaces its editorial announcement of these facts by the following caption: "The Adjournment of Congress.—The Army Bill passed.—The Constitution Triumphant.—The President vindicated.—The Fall of the Conspirators.—The evil one in the Dust." It adds that every announcement thus made is true, and will carry a thrill of joy to the remotest parts of the Union.

Once more the factionists have been forced to yield before the firmness of a Constitutional President and an aroused people. A breathing spell is allowed to guard against or prepare for the worst.

☞ The following extract will give our readers an idea of how the Abolitionists of the North are managing things to defeat, if possible, the Democratic party, in the next Presidential election:

"COALITION BETWEEN FILLMORE AND FREMONT.—The Fillmore State convention of Indiana have just united with the Fremont or black-republican party, by nominating the same electoral ticket for the State. If any of our democratic friends have been feeding themselves up with the hope of a division among the American and republican parties, upon the State ticket, they would do well to give up that hope as utterly futile.

"*The fusion of the parties for the presidency is now complete*, which seals the fate of Buchanan democracy in Indiana.

"The friends of Mr. Fillmore should now go to work to secure a majority of the popular vote of the State of Indiana for him; if they succeed, of which we have no doubt, the electoral vote will be cast for him. Let there be no clashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, *because their cause is our cause. Let the energies of the friends of each be directed against Buchanan, and we will have no more slave soil to curse our government.*"—*New Albany Tribune.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A most painful accident occured, on Monday morning on the Central Railroad, about 15 miles from this place, by which two lives were lost and four persons were severely injured. The accident was produced by the giving way of a culvert. The heavy rains had washed the dirt from among the rocks, and as the cars advanced on the fatal spot they sunk into the gulley, and four coaches were piled upon top of one another—a perfect mass of ruins. Two others were thrown from the track and went into the embankment about ten feet, and were seriously damaged.

Mr. Holland, Captain of the train, and one negro were killed instantly. The names of the wounded we have not learned. The accident occurred about a mile beyond Boon Hill.—*Goldsboro' Tribune.*

FRESHET.—The rain of yesterday and violent storm of last night has produced one of the severest freshets we have had for many years. The water courses are all overflowed, and we learn that the Cape Fear River rose fifteen feet in about four hours this morning. We fear great destuction to the crops, &c.—*Fay. Observer, 2nd inst.*

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton was received in this market on Friday last the 28th, from the plantation of Col. Wm. McKay of Robeson county. T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., was the purchaser, at 12¾ cents.—*Fay. Observer, 2nd inst.*

FLOUR.—A lot of 20 bbls. was brought to this place on Friday last, by Mr. S. H. Christain, from his mills in Stanly and Montgomery counties, all of which passed inspection as "Family." We learn that our Inspector pronounced it equal to the best Northern Flour.—*Fay. Observer, 2nd inst.*

RETURN OF A CHARTIST TO ENGLAND.—John Frost, who was banished for life from England, for the part he took in the chartist riot in London, in 1839, having received a pardon, recently returned to Newport, in that kingdom, after an absence of 14 years, and was received at the wharf by an enthusiastic multitude. The London Times says that a coach, dressed with evergreens and drawn by two horses, was in attendance for his reception; but as soon as he was seated, the horses were detached and the vehicle drawn through the streets by the populace. Mr. Frost made a speech to the throng, denouncing the government and declaring his belief that the working classes would never get their grievances redressed until they got the charter. Frost was in New York when he received notice of his pardon.

☞ It is not France, so much as the man who rules France, that has risen into importance in the politics of Europe during the past few years.

The Legislature.

We believe that the following is a correct list of the members elect to the next Legislature:

SENATE.

Camden and Currituck: J. B. Jones, dem.
Pasquotank and Perquimans: John Pool, K. N.
Gates and Chowan: Dr. R. Dillard, dem.
Hertford: R. G. Cowper, K. N.
Bertie: Jos. B. Cherry, K. N.
Washington and Martin: A. A. Chesson, dem.
Tyrell and Hyde: Francis M. Burges, K. N.
Beaufort: Allen Grist, K. N.
Halifax: M. L. Wiggins, K. N.
Northampton: T. J. Person, dem.
Nash: L. N. B. Battle, dem.
Warren: William Eaton, Jr., dem.
Franklin: P. B. Hawkins, dem.
Pitt: M. L. Carr, dem.
Onslow: E. W Fonville, dem.
Duplin: W. J. Houston, dem.
Rowan and Davie: Dr. J. B. Ramsay, K. N
Cabarrus and Stanly: E. R. Gibson, K. N
Anson and Union: Dr. Myers, K. N.
Mecklenburg: W. R. Myers, dem.
Surry, Ashe, Yadkin and Watauga: Abram Bryant, K. N.
Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba: J. H. White, dem.
Rutherford and Cleaveland: Dr. C. Mills, dem.
Burke, McDowell and Caldwell: W. W. Avery, dem.
Buncombe, Yancy, &c.: David Coleman, dem.
New Hanover: Owen Fennell, dem.
Edgecome: H. T. Clarke, dem.
Greene and Lenoir: J. P. Speight, dem.
Wayne: C. H. Brogden, dem.
Craven: J. Miller, dem.
Carteret and Jones: W. P. Ward, dem.
Johnston: L. B. Sanders, dem.
Wake: G. H. Wilder, dem.
Granville: C. H. K. Taylor, dem.
Orange: P. C. Cameron, dem.
Chatham: R. E. Rives, dem.
Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus: A. J. Jones, K. N.
Cumberland and Harnett: D. McDiarmid, dem.
Sampson: T. H. Holmes, dem.
Richmond and Robeson: A. Dockery, K. N.
Moore and Montgomery: S. H Christian, K. N.
Randolph and Alamance: M. W. Holt, K. N.
Caswell: S. P. Hill, dem.
Person: J. W. Cunningham, dem.
Rockingham: Geo. D. Boyd, dem.
Stokes and Forsythe: J. J. Martin, dem.
Guilford: Ralph Gorrell, K. N.
Davidson: J. W. Thomas, K. N.
Cherokee, Jackson, &c.: W. H. Thomas, dem.
Wilkes, Iredell, &c.: R. Parks, K. N
Thirty-three Democrats and seventeen Know Nothings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Alamance: D. A. Montgomery and Geo. Patterson, dems.
Alexander: A. C. McIntosh, K. N.
Anson: A. J. Dargun, W. M. Picket, K. N's.
Ashe: Allen Gentry, dem.
Burke: F. P. Glass, dem.
Buncombe: M. Erwin, dem.
Bladen: G. M. White, dem.
Bertie: D. Outlaw, Jno. Wilson, K. N's
Beaufort: J. R. Stabbs, J. Eborn, K. N's.
Brunswick: T. D. Meares, K. N.
Cabarrus: C. N. White, K. N.
Catawba: G. P. Rowe, dem.
Craven: C. Kelly, H. C. Jones, dems.
Cumberland and Harnett: J. G. Shepherd, J. Stewart, L. Bethea, dems.
Chowan: J. C. Badham, dem.
Columbus: D. T. Williamson, dem.
Camden: D. D. Ferebee, K. N.
Carteret: W. Rumley, K. N.
Cherokee: C. M. Stitles, K. N.
Caswell: Wm. Long, E. K. Withers, dems.
Chatham: R. C. Cotten, D. Hackney, T. Bynum, dems.
Caldwell: C. W. Clark, dem.
Currituck: S. B. Jarvis, dem.
Cleaveland: W. M. Blanton, F. S. Ramsour, dems.
Davidson: J. M. Leach, J. P. Mabry, K. N's.
Davie: W. B. March, K. N.
Duplin: B. Southerland, W. R. Ward, dems.
Edgecombe: R. R. Bridgers, J. S. Daney, dems.
Forsyth: J. Masten, J. A. Waugh, dems.
Franklin: Dr. L. A. Jeffreys, dem.
Gaston: Richard Rankin, dem.
Granville: T. L. Hargrove, J M. Bullock, T. B. Lyon, dems.
Guilford: D. F. Caldwell, L. M. Scott, E. W. Ogburn, K. N's.
Greene: A. D. Speight, dem.
Gates: H. Parker, dem.
Haywood: Lr. S. L. Love, dem.
Halifax: Wm. Hill, J. W. Johnson, dems.
Hertford: J. B. Slaughter, K. N.
Hyde: Jos. C Jennett, K. N.
Henderson: John Baxter, K. N.
Iredell: L. Q. Sharpe, A. B. F. Gaither, K. N's.
Jackson: Jno. R. Dills, dem.
Jones: W. A. Cox, dem.
Johnston: B. H. Tomlinson, Asa Barnes, dems
Lenoir: S. W. Bright, dem.
Lincoln: A. P. Cansler, dem.
Madison: Dr. Jno. Yancey, dem.
Martin: S. W. Outerbridge, dem.
McDowell: J. C. Whitson, dem.
Moore: W. B. Richardson, K. N.
Montgomery: J. W. Crump, K. N.
Macon: D. W. Siler, K. N.
Mecklenburg: W. M. Matthews, W. F. Davidson, dems.
Nash: G. N. Lewis, dem.
New Hanover: R. H. Tate, S.

Later From California.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The steamer Illinois arrived here this moring, from Aspinwall. She connected with the steamer which brought down upward of $1,800,000 in gold: also with the steamer Sierra Nevada which left San Francisco on the 5th. The steamers San Juan, Cortes and Panama arrived upon the same day. The steamer Sonoro passed the John Stephens on the 10th of August, bound up.

Your correspondent is indebted to G. H. Wines & Co's Express for late California papers by the steamer Sierra Nevada, which took down to San Juan upwards of $100,000 in specie, and 300 recruits for Walker's Army. Also a number of settlers.

Dr. Alex. Randall, an old settler of San Francisco, was shot on the afternoon of July 24th in the bar room of the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Joseph Hetherington. Hetherington was immediately arrested by the police of the Vigilance Committee, tried, convicted, and executed on the 29th. Brace, the murderer, was hung the same day. Several thousand troops were under arms in the vicinity of the gallows to prevent interference.

Edward Bulger, one of the first exiles made by the Committee, returned from the Sandwich Islands, and was arrested and shipped to New York in the Illinois. Ned McGowan had not been captured.

Some activity among the vessels of war in the harbor excited apprehensions that the Federal Government was about to interfere with the Vigilance Committee.

The Superintendent of the Branch mint had notified those of the employees, who were members of the Vigilance Committee, that they must either withdraw from the Committee or leave the mint.

The Peruvian ship Teresa put into San Francisco the 30th of June, with 150 Chinese on board, kidnapped at Macao, and destined for the Peruvian mines. An attempt was made to detain her, but she got off.

The lates advices from Oregon state that the Indians in the north remained hostile but there were prospects of peace.

There is nothing important from the Isthmus.—Gen. Pierre Soule arrived at Aspinwall on the 15th.

The markets of San Francisco were glutted and business was very dull. Prices generally declining. Oregon flour—jobbing sales, $15; Suffolk mills $13 Pork—Extra clear in half barrels $17; Butter 30c; East Boston Syrup 90c.; Turpentine 80c.; Lard 16c.

Advices from Salt Lake to June 23 state that the vegetables there were nipped by frost; the grain crops had failed, and fears were entertained that the people would suffer for want of food.

The advices from the Sandwich Islands are to the 1st ultimo.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt on the 20th of June at Hawai. A stream of lava was running from Maunda Loa, southward, leaving Hilo safe.

Advices from Sidney, Australia, to the 20th of May, mention extensive gold discoveries in Western Australia, near Kenescott.

Declines.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.—Amos A. Lawrence, Esq., has written a letter declining the nomination for Governor, tendered to him by the recent Fillmore Convention.

Members Returned.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Messrs. Hall, of Iowa, Puryear and Watson, members of the House, have returned to the capitol. The last named is paired off Bayard Clark, of N. York, is paired off with Mr. Volk.

A Senatorial caucus was held this moring, when it was again resolved to remain in session in hope of passing the Army bill.

Very Significant.

The American Organ, edited by Vespasian Ellis, and published at the city of Washington, makes the following significant announcement in its issue of Tuesday, August 26th:

"The Hon. Wm. Millward has been renominated in the 3d district. He will be supported by all the opponents of Buchanan in his district. Mr. Millward is a member of the present Congress."

This Mr. Millward is one of the Know Nothing members in the present House of Representatives, who, professing to be *National*, yet withheld his vote from Governor Aiken, when the contest was narrowed down to him and Banks. He was one of the Full-er Know Nothings, and has been greatly lauded as one of the faithful men on whom the South can rely for the protection of her rights. Scarcely have these commendations died on the ear, before we find a national Know Nothing organ proclaiming that Millward "*will be supported by* ALL THE OPPONENTS OF BUCHANAN *in his district.*" The *Fillmore men*, and the *Fremont men*, have fused in his support, as they have done in support of their State ticket in Pennsylvania. They are making common cause, in the hope that by a union, they will be able to wrest the State from Mr. Buchanan, and transfer the vote to Fremont as the most available man for the Presidency.

We hope the South will take note of these signs, and be forewarned.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

FILLMORE TO BE "CARRIED OVER" TO FREMONT.—Bennett is so anxious to force the Fillmore men to rise with the Fremonters in Pennsylvania, that he says in his paper of the 21st of August:

"Pennsylvaeia is the battle ground, and not New York, and very much will be done in Pennsylvania in October to determine the strength of the frightened Democracy there in November. Some of the Fillmore electors are, we perceive, going over to Fremont, and with proper activity and energy, the whole of them may be carried over with the results of the October elections. The estimates of the enemy show that Fremont may yet be elected.

HOME MADE GUANO.—Mr. Tenney, in the New England Farmer, says, though much has been said and written upon the subject, there are still some who neglect this source of enriching the farm and garden, viz: the scrapings of the poultry-roost. I have used it for two years, and am fully convinced of its utility as a fertilizer. For all kinds of garden vegetables I consider it excellent. Last season I used it in the hill on corn, but had not quite enough to go over my piece of land, and the result was that there was fully one-third more corn where it was applied than where it was not, though I put only a small handfull in a hill. It was prepared as follows: one-half hen manure, one-half decomposed swamp muck, and one bushel of ashes to four of the mixture, put in the day it was used. The ashes should not be put in until it is to be used, as they will set free the ammonia, and thereby cause some loss. In conclusion, let me advise you to save what you have at home, before going abroad after fertilizers.

Reports from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, August 30.—Intelligence from Kansas has been received, stating the the Missourians are concentrating at New Santa Fe, 10 miles south of Westport, on the dividing line of Missouri and Kansas.—Companies were arriving daily from the different counties.

General Lane's troops were fortifying about 7 miles from the new Santa Fe camp on the Wakarusa.—The main body was at Lawrence, and it was variously estimated to number from one to two thousand men.

General Atchison was said to be in command of the Missourians, with Col. Doniphan as second and Capt. Reid as adjutant.

It was reported that the free state men had taken Tecumseh, with a loss to the pro-slavery party of 30 men—also, that Gen Pomeroy was killed in the engagement.

From Havana.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Havana, with dates to the 25th, arrived last night. The health of the city was rapidly improving. There is no political news.

National Kansas Committee.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Messrs. Hyatt, Amy and Daniels, appointed by the National Kansas Committee to confer with the President on affairs of Kansas, had an interview with him to-day. They report that the President justified his general policy; expressed his belief that if the inhabitants had been more anxious for peace, and less about their institutions, there would have been no trouble. He does not believe, according to those gentlemen, that the state of things in Kansas is such as prevents the dispensation of justice in courts; says that the possession of arms is a constitutional right of all American citizens, and pledges himself that invasions of the territory shall be prevented, come from whatever quarter they may; declare emphatically that the actual settlers shall have a fair election, though it shall require the whole force of the government to secure it; expresses his determination to enforce the territorial laws, and he has no power to protect emigrants on their way to the territory, and that they must rely upon the civil authorities. Such are the representations of the committee.

A Final Settlement of the Central American Question.

Treaty Between Honduras and Great Britain—Bay Islands Ceded to Honduras—The Mosquito Protectorate Abandoned.

The New York Herald contains a letter dated London, Aug. 15, announcing the definite settlement of the Central American Question, by a treaty which, it is alledged, has been arranged between Lord Clarendon and Sr. Don Victor Herron, Plenipotentiary of Honduras in London. The writer says:

The treaties drawn up by these negotiators have already been signed, and consist: First, of a general treaty of amity and commerce. Second, of a convention for the adjustment of all claims of British subjects on the Government of Honduras, and for the extinction of any Indian (Mosquito) titles within the territories recognized as pertaining to Honduras; and third, a convention for the restoration to the sovereignty of Honduras of the Bay Islands.

The convention for the restoration of the Bay islands is that which, from the circumstances of their occupation and colonization by Great Britain having been regarded in the United States as a flagrant violation of the Clayton and Bulwer convention, first claims attention, and will excite much interest. The convention restores these islands to the sovereignty of Honduras, only stipulating, on behalf of the people who have established themselves there under the British occupancy, the perpetual enjoyment of certain rights and privileges. The ground upon which the restoration is made is the importance of preserving neutral the route of the proposed inter-oceanic railway through Honduras. Art. 1 sets forth:

Taking into consideration the peculiar topographical position of Honduras, and in order to secure the neutrality of the islands adjacent thereto, with reference to the proposed inter oceanic railway across the territories of Honduras, &c., therefore these islands are placed by mutual agreement under the sovereignty of the republic of Honduras.

The inhabitants already established there are—1. To govern themselves by means of their own municipal government, to be administered by legislative, executive and judicial officers of their own election, according to their own regulations. 2. Trial by jury in their own courts. 3. Perfect freedom of religious belief and worship, public and private. 4. Exemption from all taxation on real estate or other property, except such as may be imposed by their own municipality, and collected for the treasury of the same, and to be applied to the common benefit. 5. Exemption from military service, except for their own defence.

The republic of Honduras engages not to exercise its rights of sovereignty in any manner to violate the rights and immunities specified in this article. The republic of Honduras also engages not to erect nor permit to be erected any fortifications on said islands, or any others in the Bay of Honduras, nor cede such islands, or any of them, or the right of sovereignty over them, or any part of such sovereignty, to any nation or State whatsoever.

Art. 11. The contracting parties agree to communicate the present convention to all other maritime powers, and to invite them to accede to it.

This is the total of the convention touching the "Colony of the Bay Islands," which thus disappears from the list of British colonies, and devolves to its legitimate owner, Honduras. The stipulations concerning religious freedom and trial by jury are thus forced on Honduras, and furnish the germs from which those eminently Anglo-Saxon ideas or institutions must soon spread to the main land—the sooner the better.

The second convention provides for the establishment of a board of three arbitrators—one to be named by the English government, the second by that of Honduras, and the third to be chosen by the two thus named. He must not be a British subject, a citizen of Central America, nor of the United States. This commission is to hear and decide on all claims as between British subjects and the republic of Honduras, and its decission is to be final and without appeal.

The limits of Honduras are recognized as extending to Cape Gracios a Dios, and the Rio Wanks or Legoria on the south; but if the Commission of Arbitration find that there are any Mosquito Indians in the territory above that river, they are to decide upon the time when such Indians shall withdraw from it, and the amount of the annuity meantime to be paid to them in consideration of such withdrawal.

The treaty of amity, commerce and navigation contains the usual stipulations of such treaties, with an additional article of guaranteeing the neutrality and protecting the independence of the proposed great inter-oceanic railway through Honduras.

The letter states that the terms of the arrangement between Great Britain and Honduras only require the approval of the Legislature of Honduras, which will be given, of course, and adds:

It should be observed that the government of France has agreed to the article guaranteeing the Honduras railway, as an appendix to the treaty with Honduras, already existing. It is well understood that these guarantees secure an amount of public interest in this railway which ensures its speedy construction.

In respect to the remaining issue in the Central American complication, it has been agreed between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Dallas that the port of San Juan de Nicaragua (Greytown) shall return under the sovereignty of Nicaragua, subject, however, to the same stipulations with the Bay Islands. The Mosquito sovereignty, so called is to disappear forever, and the Musquito Indians are to concentrate themselves within a certain defined territory, within which they shall have, for a term of years, such possessory rights as are accorded to the Indians on the American "Indian reservations." Meantime they are to enjoy a small annuity from the State of Nicaragua, to be fixed by arbitrators, who are to be appointed in the same manner with those charged with similar duties in Honduras.

In respect to Belize, it is understood, as Guatemula, being in the English interest and not having made any complaints of British encroachments since the agitation of the Central American question commenced in 1849, that, therefore, the limits of Belize will be understood to be those which claimed at the time of the ratification of the Bulwer-Clayton convention in 1850, viz: as extending southward to the river Sarstoon.

Fillmore at the North.

It is manifest that Mr. Fillmore is regarded by a great portion of the North as an equally efficient ally with Fremont, in resisting the constitutional rights of the South. His open denunciation of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, indicates his anti-Southern sentiments, and, but for his manifest weakness as a candidate, he would receive a much larger vote from the free-soil opponents of Mr. Buchanan.

Geo T. Davis of Massachusetts, has declined the nomination of the Fillmore American Convention of that State, for the office of Attorney General—not because Mr. Fillmore does not represent his (D.'s) anti-slavery sentiments, but because he wishes to make his vote *effective* by casting it for Fremont, the only formidable opponent of Buchanan. Here is what Mr. Davis says:

"I have great personal regard and respect for Mr. Fillmore, and great confidence in the national and harmonizing influences, which, if elected, he would be likely to bring around him. But I cannot resist the conviction that *the practical issue of this election lies between the supporters of Mr. Buchanan and the supporters of Mr. Fremont.* In this situation of things, I would especially avoid the risk of casting an ineffective vote. I will not, by word or act, obstruct the expression of that sentiment which should assert itself with undivided force against the breach of a *time-hallowed national compromise, and the attempt to force the institution of slavery into free territory at the point of the bayonet.*

"These views are likely to bring me to a different conclusion as to a Presidential candidate, from that contemplated by your Convention, and this in itself seems to be a sufficient reason for most respectfully declining the honor tendered to me."

But we have still further and stronger evidence. The notorious Tom Corwin who, in 1848, stumped Ohio and recommended Mr. Fillmore to the support of the people of that State, on the ground that he was an Abolitionist, thus defines his position through the columns of the Cincinnati Columbian:

"We are authorised by Governor Corwin to say, that our notice of his relation to the present Presidential contest is not accurate. Mr. Corwin will vote the Fillmore ticket, if it shall be run with a fair prospect of success in Ohio, Mr. Fillmore being the man he prefers. But if the Fillmore ticket is not likely to carry Ohio, *then he will vote for Fremont and Dayton; that he does sympathise with the Republican party in many of their principles*, but to some of the extreme dogmas announced by them he cannot give his assent. *He believes all that is desirable and proper may be accomplished by the election of Mr. Fillmore, and that he is the man just now wanted to do exact justice to both the North and the South, and restore tranquility to the country.*"—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The "Vigilance Committee" of San Francisco.

We publish in another column a letter from a gentleman in San Francisco, who, from his position and character, we have reason to believe, speaks from the honest conviction of his mind. He not long since removed to San Francisco from this vicinity, and writes under the deliberate observation of a disinterested resident of the place. Frankly confiding to us his name, though writing such a letter at considerable personal risk, should he be detected, we are enabled to publish his communication as a reliable exposition of the feeling and sentiment of intelligent members of society in San Francisco, even under the hideous misrule of the subverted laws. There can be no question with any rational man here that the representations of our correspondent, as to the actual revolutionary character of the Vigilance Committee are fully warranted by the facts. The constitution of the United States, no less than of the State of California, is manifestly treated as an absolute nullity, and that of *necessity*—a necessity, however, which the members of the committee have created by their organization and acts, and which now holds them the very slaves of its stern and uncompromising force. Already the retributive influence of violated laws is upon them, and the members of the Vigilance Committee are verging upon that reaction which will make them the victims of their own lawless proceedings. Self-defence will compel them to sustain their unlawful organization as long as possible; and it is quite probable that the end may be self-banishment.

We venture the suggestion that every member of the committee has repeatedly asked himself, and all have considered together the best method of laying down their power and retreating from the responsibility they have incurred. Yet at this very moment there is not a man among them who can propose an acceptable method of doing so. And why? Because they have not accomplished what they proposed. The pretence was that San Francisco needed such a movement as this to purify its social condition—to purge out disorderly material. And what has been done? Some four or five wretches have been hung, and a dozen or two of suspected men banished. These latter may come back at any time after the Vigilance Committee is disbanded, and the result will then be four or five men unlawfully deprived of life. And unless these four or five men were the whole and sole cause of all the social evil in San Francisco, nothing remedial has been done. On the other hand the most pernicious consequences have been entailed upon society. The moral effect of constitutional law, of popular sovereignty, of the first, best and most sacred institutions of our country, is fearfully impaired. Trial by jury, habeas corpus, open courts, have all been assailed, dishonored, and superceded by a lawless organization, secret tribunals, false imprisonment, and murders by a mob under the name of executions. Thus let the end of this Vigilance Committee come when and how it may, the testimony of society against it will be that it has done mischief and only mischief.

And it is *good that it is so.* It is impossible to calculate the evil that might ensue, should it seem to other communities that a temporary or partial good had resulted from such plausible lawlessness. We see already thoughtless writers in journals at home frequently hinting at the necessity of a Vigilance Committee to correct this or that social or political evil of the day. We have lawlessness, violence and rowdyism enough, it must be confessed; but it behooves us still to deprecate, as a greater evil than any that we have ever known, the organization of a power independent of and superior to the laws and constituted authorities for their administration.

[*Baltimore Sun.*

NEW TARIFF OF NICARAGUA.—A new tariff for the Nicaraguan port was promulgated on the 31st of July. It imposes on all unenumerated foreign merchandise a duty of twenty per cent upon the manufacturer's price, or their cost in the markets from whence they proceed, discounting all expenses of cooperage, packing, freights, insurance, commissions, &c. Spirituous liquors of "good quality" are to pay one dollar per gallon; "ordinary liquors" three dollars, and alcohol four dollars. Wines, cordials, beer, &c., twenty per cent. Leaf tobacco seventy-five cents per pound; chewing tobacco, fifty per cent. upon original cost; manufactured tobacco, one dollar per pound; snuff, fifty cents per pound. The following articles are to be admitted free of duty:

All flours, meats, pork, lard, crackers, potatoes and all kinds of agricultural hardware, machinery for the improvement of industry in the republic, printed books, bells and church organs, stoves, pitch and tar imported by the owners of vessels for the express purpose of using them on their own ships; baggage and furniture belonging to families or emigrants established in the republic, provided they are destined for their own personal use; seeds, plants, flocks, cattle and all other animals destined to improve the breeds of the republic.

Payment of duties to be in cash where the same does not exceed $300; ten days' credit on sums of $600; thirty days on $1,000, and from thirty to sixty days on larger sums.

FREE STATE REPORTS FROM KANSAS.—The Dixon *Transcript* states that a returned "free State" man related the following at a Fremont meeting in that city:—It is doubtless as well founded, and certainly no more ridiculous than a thousand and one other reports from the same quarter.

A certain free State man was attacked by three or four pro slavery men, who tied a rope around the free State man's neck, and attempted to take his life by dragging him over the ground; failing to accomplish this by such means of violence, in as short a space of time as desired, the company became enraged and literally cut the man to pieces with knives, and then threw him into a wagon to convey him home; having some distance to travel before reaching the home of the unfortunate victim to such inhuman conduct, his blood and hair became frozen to the wagon. On arriving at his house, the poor man opened his eyes, embraced his wife, and told her he had been inhumanly murdered.

THE TRIP OF THE PERSIA.—The Cunard steamer Persia made her recent trip from New York to Liverpool in eight days, twenty-three hours and thirty minutes, which the Liverpool Mercury calls the shortest passage on record. The greatest number of miles run in one day was 348, and on five other days she made respectively 308, 333, 331, 344 and 342 miles.

An English lawyer made the following charge against the opposite party in a suit.

"This man, gentlemen of the jury, walks into court like a motionless statue, with a cloak of hypocrisy in his mouth, and is attempting to screw three large oak trees out of my client's pocket."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The undersigned takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons, that he will be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk R. DON WILSON.

Aug. 30, 1856.—304-3t—1-6t

ANOTHER LETTER FROM TEXAS.

TRAVIS CO. TEXAS, Aug. 15, 1854.

Messrs. Fleming Brothers—Dear Sirs:—There were several cases of Chills and Fever in my mother's Family at the time we received the M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS ordered in my letter of June 12th, and a few doses administered in each case produced the desired effect, thus demonstrating the efficiency of these celebrated Pills in that disease.

Mother has not been troubled with the sick-head-ache since she has commenced taking these Pills, and as we have but few of them left you will please send us another dollar's worth. Direct, as be ore, to Austin, Texas. Respectfully yours, MEREDITH W. HENRY.

☞Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS Sept. 2.—1wd&w

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

CABIN POINT, Surry Co., Va.

Dr. Seth S. Hance:—I was in Baltimore in April, 1854, and from a paper I received of yours was induced to buy a box of your Pills recommended as a sovereign cure for Epileptic Fits. At that time one of my servants had been afflicted with fits about twelve years. When reaching home I commenced with the pills according to directions. I do not think she has had one since. My wife, though, is somewhat induced to believe she may have had one only. Enclosed, you will find five dollars, for which you will please forward me two boxes. I suppose you can forward them by mail.—Your compliance will oblige me. Yours, respectfully,

M. P. SLEDGE.

Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills are also a sovereign remedy for every modification of nervous diseases. The nervous sufferer, whether tormented by the acute, physical agony of neuralgia, ticdoloreaux, or ordinary headache, afflicted with vague terrors, weakened by periodical fits, threatened with paralysis, borne down and dispirited by that terrible lassitude which proceeds from a lack of nervous energy, or exderiencing any other pain of disability arising from the unnatural condition of the wonderful machinery which connects every member with the source of sensation, motion and thought—derives immediate benefit from the use of those pills, which at once calms, invigorates, and regulates the shattered nervous organization.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address SETH S. HANCE, 109 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box $3; two $5; twelve $24.

Sept. 2.—1wd&w.

MARRIED.

In this county, on Sunday, 31st ult., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. ANDREW J. MOTT to Mrs. MARY J. WALKER.

DIED.

At Farmville, Va., on the evening of the 20th ult., Mr. JOHN S. HILL, in the 20th year of his age, youngest son of General Wm. L. Hill of Duplin county, N. C.

At Long Creek Bridge, on the evening of the 2d instant, ISADORE, daughter of Frederick and Margaret A. Lovin, aged 5 years.

Softly, at close of silent even'—
Thou art gone, sweet child, from earth to heaven.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 28—Schr. W. C. Mershon, Graham, from N. York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Steamer James R. Grist, Beaman, from Fayetteville, to John Banks.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

29—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

FROM QUARANTINE—Schr. S. H. Pool, Rines, from Charleston, to Pierce & Dudley.

Aug. 29—Steamer Henrietta, Southall, from Elizabethtown, to Master.

30—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 30.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

31.—Schr. Ben, Henderson, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Sept. 1.—U. S. M. Stemer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 1—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 3.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 3.—Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde county, to Willard & Curtis; with corn.

Schr. Wave, Davis, from Hyde county, to W. H. McRary & Co.; with corn and wheat.

Schr. Edwin & Samuel, Nixon, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn and oats.

Schr. Senora Isabel, Pigott, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. C. B. Glover, Pigott, from Sneed's Ferry, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Savage; with naval stores.

Schr. Odd Fellow, Sleight, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr. Albion, Russell, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Schr. Pearl, Dexter, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

IN BELOW—Schr. J. J. Spencer, Langstaff, from Savannah; Schr. Col. Leester, from Stono, in distress; and one other Schooner, name unknown.

CLEARED.

Aug. 28—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. John, West, for New York, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

29.—Schr. Pedee, Rogers, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Aug. 29—U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

30—Schr. Exchange, Edwards, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. J. H. Chadbourn, Wainright, for Boston, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber and naval stores.

Aug. 30—Steamer James R. Grist, from Fayetteville, by John Banks.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Sept. 1—Schr. Iowa, Babbitt, for Hyde county, by D. Pigott.

Schr. Rhoda & Beulah, Robbins, for New York, T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Sept. 2—Schr. Myrover, Jackson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Barque Orlando, Chase, for Boston, by Willard & Curtis; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Jones, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

Sept. 2—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Hughes, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 10,000 bushels wheat.

Sept. 3—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B. G. Worth.

4—Schr. Wide World, Dickinson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, for Fayetteville, by Lutterloh & Elliott.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER. Apply to G. J. McREE.

Sept. 3.—307-1t—1-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

☞THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.

Sept. 5, 1856.—1-tf JOHN A. NEWKIRK.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.

In Equity.

Owen Holmes, Robert C. Nixon, and others } Petition to sell Land.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT of Equity, made in the above cause at the last Term, I shall offer for sale at Public Auction, at the Court House in the Town of Wilmington, on the 9th day of September next, being Tuesday of the week of County Court, a tract or parcel of land situated on Topsail Sound in the County of New Hanover, containing two hundred and fifty acres and bounded and described as follows, to wit: beginning at a stake in Rich Inlet Creek, running thence N. 45 W. 350 poles to a stake in Moore's head line in the Black Swamp; thence S. 40 W. 120 poles to a small Bay Tree; thence S. 50 E. 350 poles to an Oak, Corbin's corner, now Nixon's corner, thence N. 40 East to the beginning. The terms of sale will be a credit of 6 months 12 months, 2 years, 3 years and 4 years, with interest from day of sale, and bond with good security required of the purchaser.

Given under my hand at office, August 16th, 1856.

O. P. MEARES, C. & M. E.

August 22, 1856.—51-ts

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principlo and workmanship, he will re-fix the same free of charge.

The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.

W. J. CAMERON,

Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WE WILL OPEN OUR NEW STORE ON MARket Street about the 15th of September, with an entirely new stock of HATS and CAPS, being manufactured under the personal supervision of one of our Firm, who is now devoting his time to the selection of such Goods and Material as are best suited to this Market. Our superior advantages for procuring these Goods, enable us to sell them here at *New York Wholesale Prices.* Our Stock this Fall will be more complete than ever before, embracing every variety of Silk, Fur, Napped and Wool Hats, Cloth, Silk, Plush, and Glazed Caps, &c., &c. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. SHEPARD & MYERS.

Aug. 22, 1856 —tf [Commercial copy.

TO FISHERMEN.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFERS FOR SALE A NO. 1 Seine, nearly new, used but little, suitable for catching Mullets, it is 150 yards long, 20 feet in the bunt, and 7 feet at each end, double lined, corked and leaded, made of 20 cord twine. The cost in New York $178 and will be sold low for cash. MURRAY & PEACOCK.

Sept. 2, 1856.—306-1m—1-2w

Ocean Banner, Beaufort, copy 1 month and send bill as above.

NEW CUSTOMERS.

THE Subscribers are very much obliged to their NEW CUSTOMERS who have opened Pass Books with them, and as a goodly number of the old merchants are about to retire from business, we will embrace this opportunity of saying to those who may feel disposed to patronize our house, that we keep constantly on hand a variety of Groceries and Provisions, and are at all times prepared to furnish families with articles in this line. We request our customers to return any article that does not give satisfaction. We also attend to the furnishing of Hands with Provisions.

Sept. 1, 1856. McCALEB & BUNTING.

NOTICE.

RECEIVED THIS DAY PER RAILROAD—
200 N. C. HAMS,
100 SIDES BACON.

For sale by THOS. C. CRAFT,

Aug. 30, 1855. No. 48, Market Street.

N. B.—Don't forget to make Brandy Peaches.

FRESH FLOUR.

JUST RECEIVED, THIRTY-FIVE BARRELS ASsorted Brands Fayetteville Flour.

We are receiving Fresh Flour every week, and frequently twice a week; that is something worth knowing, as we do not sell sour Flour

Aug. 26, 1856. McCALEB & BUNTING.

MOLASSES.

25 HHDS. OF SWEET, daily expected. For sale by

Sept. 3, '56. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

GILT MOULDING.—Just received per Adams Express Co., a beautiful assortment of Gilt Moulding. We are now prepared for making frames at short notice, at

S. W. WHITAKER'S,

August 29th 36 Market Street.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	.20	@	23
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	5 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	.16	@	17
Adamantine	.28	@	32
Sperm	.35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	.17	@	18
Laguayra	.13	@	14
Rio	.11	@	12
St Domingo	.10½	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb	.00	@	00
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	00	@	75
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb	17	@	17½
EGGS, ℔ doz	20	@	22
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 75	@	2 00
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	40	@	45
FISH, ℔ bbl.			
Mullets	6 50	@	7 00
Mac're, No 1	00	@	00 00
do. No. 2	00	@	00 00
do. No. 3.	5 50	@	6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@	0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,			
Family	.0 00	@	8 00
Extra	.0 00	@	7 50
Superfine	.0 00	@	7 00
Fine	.0 00	@	6 50
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	.00	@	62½
Oats	.00	@	35
WhiteBeans	1 75	@	2 00
Pease, Cow.	85	@	90
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean,			
℔ lb.	3¾	@	4¼
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	1 00
N. River	70	@	75
N.Carolina	0 00	@	0 00
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd	.4½	@	00
American, ref.	.5½	@	00
do. sheer	.0	@	00
do. hoop	.0	@	7
Swede	.5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	.85	@	95
do. in store	1 25	@	1 30
LIQUORS, ℔ gall (domestic.)			
Whiskey	.38	@	42
N. E. Rum	.50	@	55
Gin	.50	@	55
Brandy	.50	@	60
do. Apple	.50	@	55
do. Peach	.75	@	85
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds	.0 00	@	10 00
Wide do	6 50	@	7 00
Scantling	0 00	@	4 50
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	.40	@	45
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	.10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
Virgin	.0 00	@	2 80
Yellow dip	.0 00	@	2 80
Hard	.0 00	@	1 40
Tar, ℔ bbl.	.0 00	@	1 50
do., in order	0 00	@	0 00
Pitch	.do	1 45	@ 1 50
Rosin, No.	1,1 87½	@	4 50
do. No.	2,1 25	@	1 50
do. No.	3,0 00	@	1 05
Sp'ts Turp,			
℔ gallon	.00	@	38½
Varnish, ℔ gal	,26	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	.2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
Whale	.95	@	1 10
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 50	@	1 75
Irish, do	.1 75	@	2 00
do. ℔ bbl.	.0 00	@	3 50
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	.16	@	17
Middlings	.13½	@	14½
Shoulders	.13	@	13½
Hog round	.14	@	15
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	.12½	@	12¾
Shoulders	.11	@	11½
N. C. Lard	.00	@	15
West'n do	.00	@	15
Butter	.24	@	26
Cheese	.00	@	00
Pork, Mess, ℔			
bbl	.21 00	@	22 00
do. Prime	.00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	14 00	@	16 00
do. Fulton			
Market	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	.15	@	30
do. dead	.00	@	00
Turke

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, SEPT. 1, 1856.

Political speculations are at a discount, and God knows they are too gloomy to be indulged in when the feelings are already depressed. The future is dark and ominous. The evil day may be postponed, but, as things now go on, it cannot be finally evaded. Men become wearied of this state of continued warfare and excitement and uncertainty, and they ask themselves seriously if this be really union. They feel that one portion of the country is meddling with the business, and threatening the rights and interests of the other, in a manner and to an extent that no foreign and independent nation would dare attempt towards another. They know that less comity exists between the North and the South than between any two civilized nations at peace with each other. These things cannot go on at this rate. Men that a few brief years ago, yea, at the opening of the present Congress, would have shrunk from disunion or the remotest suspicion of it, become careless and disheartened. If it *will* come, let it. Let us have some of the benefits, since, as things seem tending to go, we must suffer all the evils and inconveniences of disunion. Disunion! We recollect as but yesterday the time when the very word would have startled men from their tranquility, as though you had spoken of impending death to the country. The dissolution of the political as of the physical frame was looked upon as the last expiring gasp of all its parts. *Then* Abolitionism and all the other isms had not reared so high their horrid fronts, then the Union was looked upon as a confederacy of equals, not a consolidated partialism, where one section aimed to deprive the other of all share in the Government, all rights in the public domain.

That was before a secret order based on the same principle of partialism, had been banded together to deprive certain portions of the citizens of the country of all share in the making or administration of the laws they were bound to support and the government they were taxed to maintain. The same spirit of fanatical partialism wielded in the interests of selfish aggrandisement runs through the whole, and is at the bottom of all the difficulties.

Thank Providence the first and heaviest blow arising from the revolutionary action or non-action of the House of Representatives falls upon, and must fall upon the North, into whose pockets four-fifths of the money that would be spent under the army appropriation would eventually flow. We sympathise with the men, who will be thrown out of employment at home and elsewhere, but as citizens of the North and other Northern States, they must bear their own blows as they comes, and thank their own [illegible] prudent diplomacy of the [illegible] the country in [illegible] before the nations of the earth [illegible] faith of Secretary of State [illegible] arise from the lips and pens of his [illegible] by [illegible] is masterly conduct of our foreign [illegible] difficult and threatening questions [illegible] a peaceful and honorable solution [illegible] auspices of the administration of Franklin Pierce, the arm of the nation's defence is paralyzed, the flag of the country is threatened to be hauled down, and the national standard of the country lowered in the eyes of the world, all under the plea that the pure and faithful Executive of the country cannot be trusted in the exercise of his constitutional powers. He cannot be trusted to maintain the laws and the constitution which he has sworn to protect, —he must be shackled by an unconstitutional, abolitionist proviso, subversive of law and violative of his oath and his conscience.

While this is the case—while the fanatics of the North pursue the President with the most bitter personal hatred, and in striking at him, strike at the constitution of the country, and the very existence of the Union, it is painful to find that so many presses and partizans at the South indulge in the bitterest invectives against that officer and the party by which he is sustained. It is painful to look back but a few years, nay, even months, and mark the shouts of rejoicing raised by the opposition at the South over those victories at the North, by which the party which now sustains the President and the Constitution was mainly prostrated, and the Abolition majority brought into Congress, under the cloak of Know Nothingism. Fremontism and Fillmoreism are only the offspring of this movement, this combined hatred of the President and of Democracy. They differ, to be sure, in appearance, and Southern men may be, and we know some of them are, honestly deceived by the apparent difference, but the motives of the originators and hidden wire-workers are the same. The platforms of both denounce the Kansas-Nebraska act, by which alone the South is restored to her equality in the territories, and in the same connection denounce the President, in the very spirit that prompts the factious majority in the House, who refuse supplies for the Government, unaccompanied by a violation of the Constitution.

We turn to Congress, and find the state of things unchanged. The House still adheres to its revolutionary proviso, the Senate is still firm in its position—long may it continue so. It is better to have no Union at all than a Union without a constitution. We notice that on Thursday Mr. Crittenden introduced a bill to alter and amend the Act of Congress entitled "An act to organize the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas," approved May 30th, 1854. Mr. Crittenden's bill abolishes the territorial Legislature and does away with all popular elections in the territories, vesting all their powers in the Governor and Judges to be appointed for said territories, who shall make all regulations for the government thereof, said regulations or laws to be transmitted by the Secretary of the Territory to the President of the United States, in order that they may be laid before Congress for approval or disapproval. Its effect brings back the whole question of slavery in the territories to Congress, from the halls of which it has been the aim of all patriotic statesmen to exclude it. The 4th section of Mr. C.'s bill provides, that all prosecutions or indictments for treason or other offences of a merely political character, now depending in any of the courts of Kansas, shall cease and be dismissed, and [illegible] every person who may, at the passage of this [illegible] arrested or held in custody under such [illegible] be discharged. Mr. Crittenden [illegible] ought not to be passed [illegible] between? We still search in vain [illegible] Know Nothing or "American" [illegible] from N. C. cast ag ns the revo[illegible] in the House. Every Democrat [illegible] is at his post, where every Southern [illegible] be [illegible] relief to the dark picture presented to [illegible] it is found in the fact, that the true men [illegible] rallying in their strength, and advan[illegible] ds against the degr ded debauchee [illegible] abandoned hordes. If Lane falls into the hands of some, at least, of those going against him, he will hang as Haman, or at least high enough to strangle the felon breath out of his polluted carcass. But we fear that he will make his escape from the point of danger, as did his great prototype, Fremont or rather *Pryor*, for it turns out that Fremont's mother was still the undivorced wife of old Maj. Pryor, of Richmond, Virginia, at the time of John Charles' birth, and Pryor is therefore J. C.'s legal name.

It may be said that we take too gloomy a view of things. There are those, we know, who entertain and express the opinion that the Union cannot be dissolved. If things go on as they are now going, if the Abolitionists carry their point, there are but two alternatives—the dissolution of the Union or the degradation and ruin of the South.

The News, Politically and Otherwise.

We have in vain tried to find out anything in the action of Congress tending to throw additional light, or put any new face upon the unfortunate position of matters and things at the Federal Capital. The Senate and House of Representatives are at a dead-lock, as they have been for weeks. If there be any solution for the existing difficulties it has not yet been brought forward, or guessed at. The real difficulty depends upon the fact that the Republicans in the House do not desire any solution. If they did, the thing might be easily arranged, in fact, would have been arranged long ago, previous to the adjournment of the regular session, by the passage of the Senate bill in regard to Kansas, which removed all objections that were not factious and intended to be factious.

We have looked carefully over our State exchanges received this morning, and have been forced to the conclusion that the interior of North Carolina is intensely dull, and dilligently occupied in keeping the peace and minding *their* own business. We can find neither a row nor an accident worth copying. The sudden death of our esteemed editorial brother, Josiah Johnson, Esq., of the Fayetteville *Carolinian*, a notice of which we find in the Fayetteville Observer, strikes most painfully upon our feelings. We had known Mr. Johnson for many years before he became connected with the press, and always respected him as a friend and a Democrat on whom we could rely. His editorial career promised much of honor to himself and of usefulness to his party and to the public. But that career is at an end, and all that remains to us of our late friend is the memory of a clever and worthy gentleman.

From California the Grenada brings us information of the continued ascendency of the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco. They still keep Judge Terry imprisoned, and have made several arrests and hanged two men since the last steamer sailed.—What is to come out of all this, no one can tell.

On the side of Nicaragua, things look unfavourable for Walker. He cannot depend upon the natives, and the restless spirits in the United States find plenty of occupation at home, in the Kansas and California troubles and in the excitement of the approaching Presidential election. Few, if any will go to Nicaragua, now that the first flush of that excitement is over, and consequently Walker's position becomes daily more precarious. Whether he can sustain himself becomes highly problematical. The final decide reverse, will, in all human probability prove fatal.

Mexico is, as usual, unsettled. If it ever does arrive at any permanency in its public affairs, we fear it must owe it to some iron handed dictator, *a la Louis Napoleon*. Santa Anna is not the man to be a successful dictator, nor are the Mexicans the people to govern themselves. Exeter Hall, England, has been operating in the grandiloquent declarations against slavery, embodied in several of the recent plans or provisional constitutions put forth by aspirants to power.

☞The Knickerbocker for September is on our table by mail. It appears to be a good genial number of a good genial Magazine, in its forty-eighth volumn. It has much of Mace Sloper and more than considerable Editors table, and nothing of a long serial tale that used to meander through its pages to the serious disgruntlement of this deponent. Mr. J. H. Rothwell is agent for this place; Samuel Huoston, 348 Broadway, N. Y., publisher. Three dollars a year; 25 cents a number.

We have also, from the cis-Atlantic publishers, Dix, Edwards & Co., 321 Broadway, N. Y., the September number of Household Words, apparently a good number, containing the conclusion of the "Ninth of June," a tale commenced in the August number. Price $3 a year; 25 cents a number.

☞We understand that an accident from the careless or imprudent use of fire-arms took place this morning or last afternoon at the rice plantation of Mr. G. Prigge, about four miles from town. Two colored men, in sport, commenced firing powder at each other, from guns with which they had been shooting or scaring off rice birds. One of them forgot to withdraw his ramrod, which struck the other on the outside of the thigh, near the hip, and was driven through to the inside of the thigh. The men belong to Wm. A. Wright, Esq. We have not learned whether the injury is considered fatal.

Burglary.—We learn that night before last the store of Messrs. Bryan & Oldham, on the corner of Front and Princess Streets, was entered, and some coffee and bacon carried off; the quantity of the above goods stolen has not yet been ascertained. This, we believe, is not the first time that the above store has been entered recently. If it be not the last, the perpetrators will be apt to wish it had been.

Superior Courts.

The Sessions of the Superior Court in this, the 5th Circuit, commenced in Moore on the 18th inst., Judge Dick presiding.

In the remainder of the circuit the Sessions are:

Montgomery,	Monday,	August 25.
Stanley,	"	September 1.
Anson,	"	" 8.
Richmond,	"	" 15.
Robeson,	"	" 22.
Bladen,	"	" 29.
Columbus,	"	October 6.
Brunswick,	"	" 13.
New Hanover,	"	" 20.
"	"	" 27.
Sampson,	"	November 3.
Cumberland,	"	" 10.

Railroad Freights.

A conference of the officers of the Wilmington and Manchester and Cheraw and Darlington Railroads has been held in reference to a through tariff of freights. The desired arrangements were not completed, but a reduction on several articles was agreed upon.

The through rates upon first class goods has been reduced from 17 to 15 cents per foot. The second class is unchanged. The third class has been reduced from 50 to 40 cents per hundred lbs. This class embraces bacon, bagging, rope, &c. Fourth class goods have been reduced from 40 to 35 cents per barrel. This class embraces coffee, sugar and flour.

The rates now agreed upon, on a whole stock of goods, will be about as low as the river rates. The Railroad is the insurer, and when *time* is a consideration, offers inducements far superior to the river.

We are informed by one of the officers, that the transportation agent on the Wilmington and Manchester Road has expressed his determination to let no goods lie over at Wilmington—that extra trains will be put on the road whenever the business requires it. The transportation agent on the Cheraw and Darlington Road assures us that all goods arriving at Florence will be brought up the same day of arrival by the passenger trains.—*Cheraw Gaz.*

That old Oak.—We will venture the assertion that more canes, snuff-boxes and other notions will be manufactured from that "Charter Oak" than an acre of such trees could turn out. The world will be flooded with that particular oak. Great people in the "nutmeg State!" Thousands turned out to take a "last fond look" at the prostrate tree. The bells tolled, a daguerreotype was taken of it, &c. It was supposed to be 800 years old.

Later from California—Vigilance Committee Still in Power.

New Orleans, August 27.—The steamer Daniel Webster has arrived at the Belize, from Aspinwall, with dates to the 20th. She brings San Francisco dates to the 5th.

The steamer Illinois left Aspinwall on the 20th, for New York, with $15,000 in treasure.

Business was dull at San Francisco.

The Vigilance Committee were still in full force at San Francisco. They had made many additional arrests, and executed two persons since the departure of the last steamer.

On the 29th ult. the committee hung Joseph Hoherington, for the murder of Dr. Sandall a few days previous; also hung Bruce, for the murder committed by him a year previous.

Judge Terry is still a prisoner. Hopkins, who was wounded by him, has recovered.

Several attempts had been made to fire San Francisco and Sacramento. A fire had occurred at Nevada, involving a loss of $2,000,000.

The failure of Messrs. Palmer, Cook & Co. to pay the State coupons had created a feeling of indignation throughout the State. The State treasurer would provide for the payment speedily.

The crops in California are reported good.

The San Francisco market was active in the first part of the fortnight, but closed dull.

Serious disturbances had occurred in different parts of the State between Americans and foreigners.

Dates from Nicaragua to the 9th are received. Affairs look squally for President Walker. A body of Salavadonians and Guatimalians were at Leon, headed by Calano, and many desertions had taken place among Walker's men. One whole company are reported as having deserted. Walker had revoked the exequators of the British Consul at Leon.

Another revolution in Costa Rica has been put down.

Salizar has been captured and convicted of treason and shot. Several natives had been shot at Masaga.

The treason letters found in the possession of Talagar caused the dismissal of the British consul at Leon by Walker.

The San Francisco papers say that Walker would receive 300 recruits by the next steamer.

The city of Nevada, which was lately destroyed by fire, is being rapidly rebuilt with substantial stores and dwellings. Ten lives were lost by the conflagration.

Politics were stagnant throughout the State.

The overland emigration was very large.

The health of General Wool was improving.

The markets were glutted—nearly all articles nominal. Recent shipments from the States would prove a loss, and failures were apprehended.

The Vigilance Committee continue in full force, determined to rid the State of all notorious characters. The crime against Crace, one of the last executed, was the murder of Capt. West, two years ago.

The Indians in Northern Oregon were quiet.

The damage by the recent storm at Valparaiso amounts to three quarters of a million of dollars.

From Kansas.

New York, Aug. 26.—A dispatch from the Free State party dated Lawrence, Kansas, Aug. 17, says: "Yesterday a body of nearly 500 free-soilers marched upon Col. Titus' camp, near Lecompton, and took them prisoners. They defended themselves from the log houses, and wounded ten of our men, one of whom, Capt. Chalese, of Indiana, will die. Colonel Titus was also wounded.

The dragoons interfered to prevent the attack upon Lecompton, and our forces then returned, bringing their prisoners with them. Gov. Shannon came today demanding the release of the prisoners, when a conference was had, in which it was agreed that they would release the six prisoners, and also return the cannon taken at Lawrence, and disperse all their camps of armed men, provided we would release our six prisoners."

St. Louis, August 24.—Reliable intelligence from Kansas to the 20th say that Lecompton had not been attacked by General Lane's party, although it was expected hourly. It is said that two thousand free State men are preparing to fortify Lawrence in case a retreat becomes necessary. It is reported that four companies of United States troops are stationed near Lecompton for the purpose of deterring attacks.

The Republican publishes a call, signed by a large number of influential citizens, for a meeting to consider the affairs of Kansas.

St. Louis, August 25.—Information has been received that four hundred volunteers from Jackson county went to Kansas on Thursday. Two hundred men have also been raised at Lafayette, and a large force is being raised in Clay county.

Lewis' regiment is said to be fortifying Wakarussa.

Messrs. Robinson and Brown and the other Free State prisoners are still in the custody of the United States troops.

One hundred and twenty recruits from Carlisle Barracks arrived here yesterday, and were immediately forwarded to Fort Leavenworth. Also, seventy from Jefferson barracks; Gen. Smith having made a requisition for all the disposable force at that place. Orders have been handed to the commanding officer at Fort Riley to have the troops in readiness for service.

Kansas Meeting—Later from the Territory.

St. Louis, Aug. 25.—A Kansas meeting has been called here for four o'clock this afternoon, and great preparations are undertaking therefor. Letters have been received from Kansas to-day with later intelligence, stating that Lecompton was still safe, and that Robinson, Brown and other prisoners were in custody of the troops. Gen. Lane, of the free State body, was fortifying himself on the Wakarussa.

Further from Kansas.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Advices from the border counties state that 2,500 men will enter Kansas on the 22d. Four hundred of Lade's men were stationed on the north side of Kansas river for the purpose of intercepting the troops going to the relief of Lecompton. A large body of troops, and Gen. Richardson with a large body of territorial militia had gone to the northwestern part of the Territory to cut off Gen. Lane's retreat.

The mail carrier from Lecompton reports that Col. Titus was at Lawrence suffering badly from the wounds he received in the late attack on his house. He is not expected to live.

Shocking excesses have been committed on free State settlers near Leavenworth.

Gov. Price, who has been in the disturbed districts, hurried home in expectation of dispatches from the President authorizing him to order out the militia, in which event he will take the field in person. Five hundred men are under arms at Lexington, Mo. Gen. Smith declines any interference with the Missourians so long as they confine their operations to Lane's forces.

Chicago, Aug. 27.—Reliable intelligence from Leavenworth has been received that a company of eighteen Missourians attacked Tucker's Mission, twenty miles from Kansas, and commanded those there to deliver up their horses and leave the Territory. The demand was refused, and the Missourians were not strong enough to execute it.

Wm. C. Hips, formerly of Kentucky, was shot and scalped five miles from Leavenworth, on Wednesday, by the Missourians, and left for dead.

Companies of Missourians were crossing the river at Leavenworth, on Friday and Saturday last. They were also concentrating at Westport and Kansas city.

No demonstration had been made against Lawrence up to the latest dates.

Workmen Discharged.

Columbia, August 28.—Telegraphic advices from Springfield, Mass., inform us that two hundred workmen, at the U. S. Armory in that place, were discharged to-day, by orders from Washington, on account of the want of funds. Great excitement prevailed in consequence.

The four principal officers and six watchmen are alone detained of the whole force employed.

The rebuilding of the water shops department of the armory goes on without interruption for the present. The following is an extract from the order from the Ordinance office, at Washington to the Superintendent directing the discharge:

"In consequence of the failure of Congress thus far to make appropriations for the support of the army for the present fiscal year, and of the uncertainty of such appropriations being made, it become necessary to bring the expenditures of the armories, arsenals and ordnance depots within the available means of the department. You will therefore, on receipt of this, discharge all the workmen, and other employees not holding commissions from the President whose pay, wages or salaries are taken from the appropriation for the manufacture of arms at the national armories."

The superintendent therefore directs:

"In compliance with the instructions above written, you are severally, from this day, discharged from the public service. You will permit me, gentlemen, to add that the War Department, as a whole, and that branch of it with which we are particularly connected, have to my personal knowledge used every honorable effort to arrest the calamity which so summary an arrest of the progress of our operations must entail upon the government, and to save you individually from the disappointment and loss which must accrue to you and those with whom you are connected."

From the Fayetteville Observer.

Death of Josiah Johnson, Esq.

We regret to announce the death of Josiah Johnson, Esq., Senior Editor of the "North Carolinian," which occurred in Fayetteville on Monday last.

Mr. Johnson had but recently removed to this place, but during the brief period of his residence here, he had won the respect and kind regards of all with whom he was associated. He was a native of Connecticut, but had resided for some years in this State.

His remains were conveyed to Clinton on Tuesday morning for interment—escorted by the "Lafayette Light Infantry," of which corps he was a member. The subjoined resolutions express the feelings of the entire community:

For the Observer.

Fayetteville, Monday, Aug. 25th, 1856.

At a meeting of the Lafayette Light Infantry this evening, intelligence was announced of the death of Josiah Johnson, Esq., a member of this Corps, and the following resolutions were read and adopted

Whereas, by a sudden and afflictive dispensation of Providence, our friend and fellow soldeir, JOSIAH JOHNSON, has been removed from our midst, and as we are desirous of expressing our sincere sorrow for his untimely loss, and our high appreciation of his many sterling qualities as a man, a friend, and a citizen, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death the Lafayette Light Infantry have lost one of its best and truest members, and that the Corps will ever cherish his memory as that of a good man, a good citizen, and a good soldier.

Resolved, That the community has suffered a serious loss in the early death of one who adorned its social circles by his many virtues, his sterling integrity and his irreproachable personal character.

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathies to his afflicted family in their unlooked for bereavement, and our sincere condolence with them in their grief for the loss of an affectionate brother and a dutiful son.

Resolved, That the Fayetteville papers and Clinton Independent be requested to publish these proceedings in their next issues.

The Lost Steamer Nautilus.

The New Orleans papers brings us the following with regard to the loss of the steamer Nautilus:

Mr. Robert Johnson, a passenger on board the steamship Nautilus, bound from Galveston for this port, arrived in our city yesterday evening by the Mexican Gulf Railroad, having, according to his account, made a most miraculous escape from the vessel, which he reports as having gone down in the gulf near Ship Island.

Mr. Johnson says he was rescued by being caught up on board the schooner *Maria Pope*, while floating on a plank in the neighborhood of the Island, which had thus borne him up for 36 hours. The last he saw of the *Nautilus*, she had steam up, and actually went down in the act of going ahead—himself, in the meantime, having been rapidly driven by the wind and waves to a distance, he thinks, of about two miles.

Before he parted with the vessel the ladies of the vessel were all on their knees in the cabin, and Rev. Jerome Twicher was offering up prayer—Captain Thompson remained on deck and manifesting all the coolness and intrepidity possible.

We have not the means of procuring Mr. Johnson's statement in full, and must content ourselves with adding that in his opinion the lives of the following persons have been lost beyond a doubt:

Miss Shoemaker, of Louisville, Ky., who was under his care, and was seen to perish by him beyond the possibility of his rescuing her; his brother, Fred. Johnson, 1st Engineer; John T. Kerr, 1st Clerk; Bercer, barkeeper; C. Washburn, and John and Jas. Gibbes, passengers; also two persons whom he saw reach the island safely, and were not recognizable by him, on account of their distance from him at the time he saw them.

The Congressional Compensation Act.

The following is an official copy of the new Congressional compensation act:

An Act to Regulate the Compensation of Members of Congress.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the compensation of each Senator, Representative, and Delegate in Congress, shall be $6,000 for each Congress, and mileage, as now provided by law, for two sessions only, to be paid in manner following, to wit:—On the first day of each regular session, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for one session; and on the first day of each month thereafter, during such session, compensation at the rate of $3,000 per annum during the continuance of such session; and at the end of such session he shall receive the residue of his salary due to him at such time, at the rate aforesaid, still unpaid; and at the beginning of the second regular session of the Congress, each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall receive his mileage for such second session, and monthly, during such session, compensation at the rate of $3,000 per annum, till the 4th day of March terminating the Congress; and on that day each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall be entitled to receive any balance of the $6,000 not heretofore paid in the said monthly instalments as above directed.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the Senate *pro tempore*, when there shall be no Vice President, or the Vice President shall have become President of the United States, shall receive the compensation provided by law for the Vice President; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall receive double the compensation above provided for Representatives, payable at the times and in the manner above provided for payment of the compensation of Representatives.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That this law shall apply to the present Congress, and each Senator, Representative, and Delegate shall be entitled to receive the difference only between their per diem compensation already received under the law now in force, and the compensation provided by this act.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event of the death of any Senator, Representative, or Delegate, prior to the commencement of the first session of the Congress, he shall be neither entitled to mileage nor compensation; and in the event of death after the commencement of any session, his representatives shall be entitled to receive so much of his compensation, computed at the rate of $3,000 per annum, as he may not have received, and any mileage that may have actually accrued, and be due and unpaid.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That if any books shall hereafter be ordered to and received by members of Congress, by a resolution of either or both houses of Congress, the price paid for the same shall be deducted from the compensation herein before provided for such member or members: *Provided however*, That this shall not extend to books ordered to be printed by the public printer during the Congress for which the said member shall have been elected.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and Secretary of the Senate, respectively, to deduct from the monthly payments of members as herein provided for, the amount of his compensation for each day that such member shall be absent from the House or Senate, respectively, unless such Representative, Senator, or Delegate, shall assign as the reason for such absence the sickness of himself of some member of his family.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Artificial Granite.—The Rochester Union says: We have seen some specimens of this article for building purposes which have a durable appearance besides being handsome. The "granite" is made of a composition of sand and lime. Thorough chemical tests have proven its indestructibility. It is moulded in blocks of five times the size of common blocks and in admirable shape for building. Each block has a mortice through it, so as to pass a current of air through the centre of the entire wall of the building and thus prevent frost from entering. The cost of the article, even in New York, is said to be far less than bricks, and it can be laid more rapidly.

A Remarkable Swimmer.—"A singular wager," says the Salut Public, of Lyons, "has just been decided here. One of the best swimmers of the city made a bet that he would cross the Rhone on his back, carrying on his stomach a small table, on which should be placed two bottles full of wine, six eggs on a plate and four glasses. The fall of any of these objects would involve the loss of the wager. The swimmer, however, crossed the river without displacing one of the articles, and won the bet."

Mr. Buchanan's Feelings Towards the South in 1826.

The extracts copied below are taken from a speech delivered by Mr. Buchanan in the House of Representatives in 1826. They show what his feelings then were in relation to the Island of Cuba. They show unmistakeably that he was even at that time in favor of the acquisition of that Island, as a means of defence and protection to the South.

At the period of which we speak, Mexico and Columbia threatened Cuba, as France and England have since done—they threatened to wrest her from the paralytic hands of Spain—the conquest to be followed by emancipation. To this result, and its consequences to the South, Mr. Buchanan directly applied his remarks. Hear what he then said:

Important as this island may be to us in a commercial, it is still more important in a political view. From its position, it commands the entrance of the Gulfs both of Mexico and Florida. The report of our Committee on Foreign Relations truly says, "that the Moro may be regarded as a fortress at the mouth of the Mississippi." Any power in possession of this island, even with a small naval force, could hermetically seal the mouth of the Mississippi. Thus, the vast agricultural productions of that valley, which is drained by the father of rivers, might be deprived of the channel which nature intended for their passage. A large portion of the people of the State, one of whose Representatives I am, find their way to market by the Mississippi. For this reason I feel particularly interested in this part of the subject. The great law of self-preservation, which is equally binding on individuals and nations, commands us, if we cannot obtain possession of this island ourselves, not to suffer it to pass from Spain, under whose dominion it will be harmless. And yet our Government have never even protested against its invasion by Mexico and Colombia.

There is still another view of the subject in relation to this island, which demands particular attention. Let us for a moment look at the spectacle which it will present, in case Mexico and Columbia should attempt to revolutionize it. Have they not always marched under the standard of universal emancipation? Have they not always conquered by proclaiming liberty to the slave? In the present condition of the island, what will be the probable consequence? A servile war, which, in every age, has been the most barbarous and destructive; and which spares neither age nor sex. Revenge, urged on by cruelty and ignorance, would desolate the land. The dreadful scenes of St. Domingo would again be presented to our view, and would again be acted almost within sight of our own shores. Cuba would be a vast magazine in the vicinity of the Southern States, whose explosion would be dangerous to their tranquility and peace.

Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment, to speak upon a subject, to which I have never before adverted on this floor, and to which, I trust, I may never again have occasion to advert. I mean the subject of slavery. I believe it to be a great political and moral evil. I thank God, my lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist. But while I entertain the opinions, I know it is an evil at present WITHOUT A REMEDY. It has been a curse entailed upon us by that nation which now makes it a subject of reproach to our institutions. It is, however, one of those moral evils, FROM WHICH IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR US TO ESCAPE, WITHOUT THE INTRODUCTION OF EVILS INFINITELY GREATER. There are portions of this Union in which, if you emancipate your slaves, they will become masters. There can be no middle course. Is there any man in this Union who could, for one moment, indulge the horrid idea of abolishing slavery, by the massacre of the high-minded, and the chivalrous race of men in the South? I trust there is not one. FOR MY OWN PART I WOULD, WITHOUT HESITATION, BUCKLE ON MY KNAPSACK AND MARCH in company with my friend from Massachusetts (Mr. Everett) IN DEFENCE OF THEIR CAUSE.

I am willing to consider slavery as a question entirely domestic, and leave it to those States in which it exists. The constitution of the United States shall be my rule of conduct upon this subject. I have good reason to believe, that the honest, but mistaken attempts of philanthropists, have done much injury to the slaves themselves. These attempts generally reach the ears of the slave, and while they inspire him with false hopes of liberty, and thus make him disobedient, and discontented with his condition, they compel the master to use more severity, than would otherwise have been necessary.

After contemplating this noble and chivalrous exhibition of regard for the South, our readers will be surprised to learn that Mr. Buchanan's opponents have actually garbled the foregoing passages for evidence of his hostility to the section in whose defence he was ready to buckle on his armor! To such an infamous depth of partizan malignity and dishonor have some of them, at least, not scrupled to descend.

What must Mr. Buchanan think—what must Northern men who have up to this day stood by the South think—of a return so base, for an expression of friendship so strong. For the sake of our section, for the good name of the race let us rejoice in the belief that few, very few could be found in the South so utterly devoid of gratitude. And let us assure our Northern friends that not only in words, but by acts, the South repudiates such sons as a shame and dishonor to her.—*Southside Democrat.*

Spontaneous Ignition of Sawdust.

The number for August of the Journal of the Franklin Institute, contains a report on the spontaneous ignition of a wooden box containing sawdust.

It occurred in the factory of Joseph S. Elkington & Sons, Philadelphia. A mass of sawdust which had been confined for nine months in a wooden box around a tank for rendering grease, was observed to be heated like a mass of live coal, ready to burst into flames, although it was 40 feet from any fire. The tank which it surrounded was of boiler iron, heated by steam at 50 lbs. pressure, and was 280° Fah. The heat was applied from 6 to 9 hours in succession, and the apparatus was used two or three times per week. When the fire was first discovered, an inch board forming part of the box was burned through. In 1853, the factory of Mr. Elkington was burned down, and this discovery has led to the inference that the cause of that fire was the spontaneous combustion of such a box.

The Committee of the Franklin Institute, in their report on this case, mention several well-known instances of spontaneous combustion of wood, kept in long contact with surfaces heated by hot water.

In 1848, Day & Martin's Blacking Factory in London came near being burned down by the spontaneous ignition of a wooden casing surrounding tubes containing hot water; and it was also found, on examination, that wherever these tubes touched the flooring the latter was charred.

The following extract from the report we recommend to the general attention of all concerned; it deserves a wide circulation:—

"There can be but little doubt that the sawdust in the case before the Committee, exposed at intervals for nine months to a temperature of about 280° Fah. became charred by the gradual distillation of the water and volatile matters of the wood. Charcoal thus formed at a low temperature is much more inflammable and hygrometric than that made at higher temperatures.

"Whether such charcoal will absolutely inflame under 300°, the Committee is not able to say; it is possible that the rapid absorption of large quantities of oxygen by it would produce sufficient elevation of temperature to cause actual combustion. The fact, however, is established, that such combustion will occur under the circumstances indicated, and is of importance, from the liability to recurrence of the accident under like circumstances, as in the cases of joists running near flues or through hot air chambers, wood-work on steamboats near the boiler, steam drum, or smoke stack, jacketing of boilers in ordinary situations, &c.

"The Committee believe that the attention of builders and others should be called to the fact, with the object of avoiding the risk, and thus diminishing the causes of fire, already too numerous."

Sawdust boiled for 15 minutes in a liquor containing one pound of plaster of paris to the bushel, then dried in the sun, will be rendered perfectly proof against spontaneous combustion, like the above cited case. This would be a cheap and simple method of treating all sawdust designed for non-conducting packing around hot water or steam pipes.

Extract from a letter written by an influential K. N. to a gentleman of the same party in Boston, dated

Philadelphia, Aug. 11, 1856.

I am at last forced to acknowledge that Buchanan will carry the State by 25 or 30,000 majority. Fillmore will lead Fremont 10,000. In fact, the Black Republicans are dying off. In many counties the name of Fremont is laughed at when it is mentioned for the Presidency. How will the Bay State go? If there is no chance for Fillmore in that State, "go in for Buck. Anything but Black Republican."

Rain or no Rain.

The little parish of Yellowdale farmers had long been without a minister. One Rev. Mr. Surely visited the village, and was asked to stay over Sunday and preach for them. The people were pleased with his sermons and some were anxious to have him stop. A meeting was called to know the mind of the parish. "I don't see any use'n having a minister" said Sharp, a rich old farmer; "a parson can't learn me anything; if we have any money to spare, we had better lay it out in something that will bring a fair return." The Sabbath-loving part of the people argued strongly against him. "Well," answered Sharp, not choosing to show himself convinced "I've heard tell of ministers that could pray for rain, and bring it; if we could hit on one of that sort, I'd go in for hiring him."

Mr. Sharp was a man of consequence, and the younger and less knowing of his neighbors were quite taken with the idea. "That would be a minister worth having," they thought. And after much talk, it was agreed to hire Mr. Surely on this condition—that he would give them rain, or fair weather, when they wanted it; for their farms often suffered both from severe drought and heavy rains. Mr. Surely was immediately waited upon by a committee of the parish, who soon came back, bringing the minister with them. "I will accept your terms upon one condition," saide he, "that you must agree upon what sort of weather you want." This appeared reasonable, and matters were arranged for a year's stay at Yellowdale.

Weeks passed on, bringing midsummer heats. For three weeks it had not rained, and the young corn was beginning to curl with drought. Now for the minister's promise. "Come," said Sharpe, with one or two others whose hilly farms were suffering, "we need rain, you remember your promise."

"Certainly," answered the minister, "call a meeting." A meeting was called. "Now, my friends," said the pastor, "what is it you want?"

"Rain, rain," shouted half a dozen voices.

"Very well; when will you have it?"

"This very night, all night long," said Sharp, to which several assented.

"No, no; not to-night," cried Mr. Smith, "I've six or seven tons well made hay out; I would not have it wet for anything."

"So have I," added Mr. Peck, "no rain to-night."

"Will you take it to-morrow?" asked the minister. But it would take all to-morrow to get it in. So objections came up for the two or three next days.

"In four days then?" said Mr. Surley.

"Yes," cried Sharp, "all the hay will be in, and no more be cut till"—

"Stop, stop!" cried Mrs Sharp, pulling her husband smartly by the sleeve, "that day we have set to go to Snowhill. It mus'nt rain then."

In short the meeting resulted in no conclusion at all for it was found quite impossible to agree.

"Until you make up your minds," said the pastor leaving, "we must all trust to the Lord."

Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Peck got their hay in, but the day the Sharps were to go to Snowhill, it seemed to rain good earnest. Sharp lost his visit but his crops gained.

And so it happened once or twice again. The year rolled by, and the people could never all agree upon what kind of weather they wanted.

Mr. Surely, of course, had no occasion to fulfil his part of the contract, and the result was that they began to upen their eyes to the fact that this world would be a strange place if its inhabitants should govern rain. They saw that nature's laws could be safely trusted in the hands of nature's God.

A California paper tells the following of Lieut. Derby, "John Phœnix," the humorist:

"One evening at the theatre, Phœnix observed a man sitting three seats in front whom he thought he knew; he requested the person sitting next to him to punch the other individual with his cane. The polite stranger did so, and the disturbed person turning his head a little, he discovered his mistake—that he was not the person he took him for. Fixing his attention steadfastly on the play and affecting unconsciousness of the whole affair, he left the man with a cane to settle with the other for the disturbance, who being wholly without an excuse, there was, of course, a ludicrous and embarrassing scene—during all which Phœnix was profoundly interested in the play. At last the man with the cane asked, rather indignantly, 'Didn't you tell me to punch that man with my stick.

"'Yes.'

"'And what did you want?'

"'I wanted to see whether you would punch him or not.'"

The following paragraph, in reference to the growing importance of Glasgow Iron Ship-building, will indicate in itself that our British friends derive a large revenue from this source of manufacture.

"Of all the branches of industry, belonging to Glasgow and its harbor, there is assuredly none of modern date which has made such rapid progress as that of steamboat building, and marine engine making. From the first start, of the little "Comet" in 1812 till 1820, there were at the most only one or two river steamers launched yearly, and of a tonnage so small as to be scarcely worth notice. About that period this manufacture received a new impulse, and began at once fairly to develop itself. From 1821 to 1830, there were 38 steamers built, with a tonnage of 4,200; from 1831 to 1840 there were 94 steamers, with a tonnage of 17,623; from 1841 to 1850 there were 167 steamers, with a tonnage of 81,447, while during the three years from 1851 to 1853 there were 206 steamers, with a tonnage of 141,713. The present magnitude of this industry may, however, be best appreciated from the fact that during the years 1853 and 1854, the then thirty-two ship-builders on the Clyde had contracted for no fewer than 266 vessels, including both steam and sailing, having an aggregate tonnage of 168,000, for which also marine-engines were constructed or in progress, of 29,000 horse-power; the average of these vessels being 630 tons, and involving the enormeus cost of nearly five millions sterling."

Swiss Emigration.—The emigration fever, which had subsided in the last two years in Switzerland, as well as in Germany, has this year received a new impulse from the favorable accounts received from the United States. A considerable number of Swiss emigrants, mainly from the western cantons, have started for Iowa, Illinois, and Wisconsin, since spring. Quite a number of colonies from the French cantons have located themselves in Algiers, where they have enjoyed the especial protection of the government officials, and are said to be well pleased with their new home. Societies are also on the eve of departure to found colonies in the Central American States, especially in Honduras and Costa Rica, the latter scheme being, according to rumor, under the auspices of Mr. Squier.

Fremont's Blood.—Fremont's biographer having stated that the Wooly Horse candidate has the blood of Washington in his veins, the *Richmond* Dispatch replies:

Col. Fremont has no more of the blood of Washington in his veins than he has of Julius Cæsar and Pompey, or Alexander. His m